



# The Antiquary.



JULY, 1899.

## Notes of the Month.

PROFESSOR RODOLFO LANCIANI, writing in the *Athenaeum* of June 3, says: "The pedestal of the second lion which, according to the old legend (Schol. Cruq. on Horace, "Epod.," xvi. 13), guarded the so-called tomb of Romulus, has just been found under the black stones of the late Empire. It is better preserved even than the other. They are about 7 feet apart, and we are most anxious to find out what there may be hidden between them. The exploration, however, is not possible until the black stones of the late Empire—which no one would dare to touch or remove, even *pro tempore*—are secured by means of a frame of steel, so as to allow the removal of the bank of earth on which they are laid, and by which they are supported. Next to the pedestal of the second, or western, lion a base has been found, conical in shape, and resting on the same stone platform. It is possible that the original 'Lapis Niger' may have been placed upon it. The find, however, which has intensified, as it were, the public interest in this beautiful chain of discoveries, is that the strata of earth which cover the earliest Comitium of the Kings and support the Comitium of the late Republic—the strata, I mean, in which the lions and the conical base are embedded—are full of objects, the votive character and remote antiquity of which cannot be doubted. They are bronze figurines of archaic Italo-Greek workmanship, miniature earthen vessels of black clay, similar to those found twenty-five years ago

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in large quantities under the steps of the church of S. M. della Vittoria, and known to palæoethnologists under the name of 'Ripostiglio della Vittoria.' The half-charred jaw of a bull has also been found, together with other bones not yet identified." It is surmised that after the defeat and flight of the barbarians the bed of smouldering ashes and débris which covered the remains of the Curia and of the Comitium may have been levelled on the spot, and a new pavement laid at a higher level. This operation would necessitate an expiatory sacrifice. Hence the bronze and terra-cotta ex-votos found in such abundance in the intermediate space.



Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "I venture to solicit your aid for the purpose of obtaining information as to the laying the stone of the palace here by Charles II. and Sir Christopher Wren. The date given is March 23, 1683. Can you from any source of information open to you supply confirmation of this, or give me any details?" Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* may be able to help our correspondent.



The following petition, very influentially signed, was recently sent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners relative to the proposal to erect a museum in the grounds of Wolvesey Castle, Winchester:

"To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, etc.

"We the undersigned, the members of the House of Laymen for the Diocese of Winchester, understand that application is about to be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the grant of a portion of the grounds of the ancient and historic palace of Wolvesey in order to erect a hall or museum as a memorial to King Alfred the Great.

"We respectfully and earnestly trust that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will decline to alienate any portion of the Wolvesey grounds for such a purpose.

"Among other reasons against the proposal the following may be mentioned:

"1. At no distant future the entire area of the Wolvesey precincts may probably be needed for ecclesiastical purposes. The trustees of the diocesan Church-house now occupy the greater portion of the Wolvesey

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grounds, and may need for diocesan purposes the space demanded for the proposed King Alfred memorial. The privacy and seclusion of the premises would, if so needed, be of paramount importance.

"2. In the possible event of the Wolvesey Palace being at a future date required for the episcopal residence, the alienation of a portion of the grounds, which are very limited in extent, would be more than a grave inconvenience.

"3. The erection of a hall or museum to contain a non-existent collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities is in itself an anomaly, and if such collection should be forthcoming, it is in London and not in a small provincial town, however historically famous, that the student and the antiquary would prefer to locate it.

"4. To place any such edifice among the venerable walls of Wolvesey is both incongruous and inappropriate.

"As the elected representatives of the laity of the Diocese of Winchester, we unanimously and earnestly request the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to withhold their consent to the proposed alienation of any portion of the Wolvesey precincts."

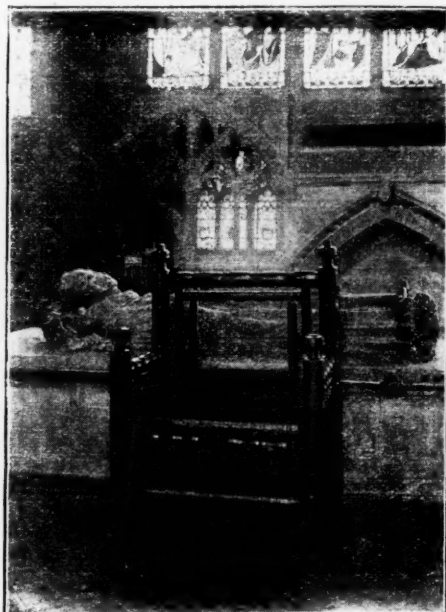
The Commissioners replied, assuring the petitioners that they had "no intention of taking any steps for alienating any part of the Wolvesey Palace grounds."



In one of the "Notes of the Month" in the *Antiquary* for May, describing the annual meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, we quoted from the annual report of the society a statement relating to the discovery of a gold torque in Charnwood Forest. The statement, we regret to say, has been found to be incorrect, as no such torque was found. We venture to think that the officers of an archæological society should be very careful to verify all such reported finds before chronicling them as facts in their annual report.



The chair pictured on this page stands in the chancel of Hereford Cathedral, and is said by tradition to have been used by King Stephen on Whit Sunday, 1142. Mr. R. H. Murray, of Worcester, who kindly sends us the photograph here reproduced, says: "Not



considering that my permit to photograph extended to a critical examination, I will only say it is most improbable that it can be *more* than 400 years old. The dry rot is very much in evidence. It is highly varnished, and does not feel like oak. I hope some day to examine it."



Referring to Mr. Feasey's article in our last number, Mr. Warren Saxby, "a subscriber to the *Antiquary* continuously from its first number," writes: "Reference is made, *inter alia*, to St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, and to certain jars discovered in its floor some years ago; but no indication is given of their use, or, at least, the use for which I believe they were intended. The church I know very well, and a beautiful one it is. An abridged history of it which I have gives (on pp. 32-35) a pretty full and interesting account of the jars in question, which seem to have been placed in the choir for acoustic purposes. The book is published by Agas H. Goose, of Rampant Horse Street, Norwich."

Another correspondent, who writes appreciatively of the same article, says: "The

other day I found in a curiosity shop in Winchester a capital kneeling figure of a lady dressed in the costume of Elizabeth or James I., once evidently part of a tomb, and coloured. On inquiring the history of it, the owner said he bought it at a house in a small town not far from Winchester, and the vendor said it came out of one of the Collingbourne churches in Wiltshire. He soon found a purchaser for the desecrated figure. At Wherwell, some nine miles from Winchester, in the churchyard of the modern successor of the ancient church of the village, which was once protected by the great nunnery of the Saxon Queen Elfrida, there is to be seen in the boundary wall a fine canopied tomb and effigy of one of the abbesses, possibly removed from the old church, and now fast hastening to decay in its unusual position. Doubtless there are many such thoughtless desecrations and removals."

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The Athens correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed, under date May 25 :

"An interesting archæological discovery has just been made at Pilaf Tepe, in Thessaly, by Mr. Douglas Edmonds, a member of the British School at Athens. While excavating a tumulus commanding a position above Velesino, the ancient Pheræ, Mr. Edmonds brought to light a tomb in which, besides a few gold fillets and other objects, was a large, well-preserved silver vase of Hellenistic date, containing human remains. The British School has had an exceptionally successful season. The excavations at Naukratis, in the Egyptian Delta, resumed after thirteen years, have resulted in the definite discovery of the great Hellenium, or common sanctuary of Asiatic Greeks, described by Herodotus. In this were found a fine series of terra-cottas, and many inscriptions. At Phylakopi Melos, where excavations have now been carried on for three seasons, there was found a complete Mycenæan palace, with women's apartments detached. The streets and general plan of Mycenæan and pre-Mycenæan settlements have been greatly elucidated. Excavations are still proceeding.

"The British School, in conjunction with the Cretan Exploration Fund, has also secured large concessions in Crete, where it is hoped work will be begun early next year.

At the general meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held in the rooms of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion in London, under the presidency of the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas, of Llandrinio, the place for holding the annual meeting of 1900 was discussed. It was decided to visit North Glamorganshire, and Cardiff, Merthyr, and Pontypridd were proposed as centres. The voting resulted in the selection of Merthyr Tydfil.

Reference was made to the recent explorations at St. David's Head, and a hope was expressed that the findings might be deposited in the Tenby Museum. It was felt that great injury would be done to the cause of Welsh archæology if antiquarian remains discovered by explorers from time to time were permitted to be taken out of Wales.

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Excavations conducted by Mr. St. John Hope on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries have been in progress lately in the garden adjoining the residence of the Bishop of Dover, in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. Five Early English corbels were found beneath the site of the old monastery dining-hall, similar to those recently found during excavations for the Archiepiscopal Palace. The discoveries go to prove that the whole of the buildings on this side of the cloisters were entirely rebuilt in the second quarter of the thirteenth century.

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It is announced that a Historical Exhibition of the Netherlandish Navy will be held at the Hague during July and August, 1900. This should be of no small interest to students of English naval history of the seventeenth century. The Queen has placed two of the large salons in the Palace of the Hague at the disposal of the commission, which is under the presidency of the Dutch Minister of Marine. The exhibition is to include all articles illustrating the history and biography of maritime affairs in the Netherlands prior to the year 1795: (1) Pictures of persons, events, etc.; (2) coins and medals; (3) manuscripts and journals; (4) models of Dutch ships; (5) maps, charts, and instruments of the science and art of navigation; (6) weapons, relics, clothing, naval orders, furniture, etc.

The appearance of a few odd volumes and duplicates from the late Mr. Locker-Lampson's library in a catalogue recently issued by Messrs. Ellis and Elvey, of New Bond Street, gave rise to an idea in some quarters that the famous collection at Rowfant was being dispersed. This, however, is not so. On the contrary, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson hopes shortly to publish an appendix to the catalogue of 1886, composed of books acquired by his father and himself since that year. Among the books which appear in Messrs. Ellis and Elvey's catalogue is a copy of the first edition of George Meredith's *The Shaving of Shagpat*, 1856, in the original cloth, and on the flyleaf there is, besides the late owner's bookplate, an autograph note in verse by him. The lines run thus :

"Who is this Wilde—this graceless cus,  
Who mutilates Meredith's pages thus?  
Who over his barber tale can linger,  
Who cleaves its leaves with his fat forefinger?  
Would, O Wilde, had the luck been mine  
To stick a knife in that fist of thine.  
F. L. L."

These lines refer to the careless manner in which this volume has been cut open by the original owner, a Mr. Wilde, whose name is on the flyleaf.

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We have received a copy of the *Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society* for the year 1898. The volume contains much matter of interest, both local and general, especially some notes by Mr. Walter Rye on the history of Frognal House and its neighbourhood; but we think that future volumes of the society's *Transactions* will have more permanent value if the reports of proceedings are shortened, and greater space devoted to printing in full the more important of the papers read before the society. The volume before us is very creditably produced in a limited edition, and numbered copies, price 2s. 6d. each, can only be obtained on application to the hon. secretary, Mr. C. J. Munich, 8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead.

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At a recent meeting of the Hellenic Society, presided over by Professor Lewis Campbell, Professor P. Gardner read a paper on "The Scenery of the Greek Stage." He began by stating his opinion that there was at all

periods in the Greek theatre a raised stage, and proceeded to consider what kind of a background it had. He accepted the tradition that the first painted background was that made for Æschylus by Agatharchus of Athens, but maintained that this background was not a canvas scene, but a wooden erection painted to resemble the front of a temple or palace. This scene, like the other stage arrangements due to Æschylus, became stereotyped, and was not altered according to the requirements of particular plays. Those requirements were met, partly by the use of periacti—three-sided prisms which turned on a pivot and presented to the audience different paintings, which conventionally represented different localities—partly by the use of stage properties, curtains, and the like. But in all periods stage scenery was very simple, and not realistic. These views were enforced by an examination of the statements of Vitruvius and Julius Pollux, and in particular by setting forth the testimony offered by inscriptions from Delos, which prove that the painting of the front of the stage building was permanent, and paid for, not out of the cost of producing plays, but out of the cost of construction.

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We have received a copy of the *Annual Report of the Shaftesbury Rambling Club* connected with the Southampton Young Men's Christian Association. The report chronicles visits to the churches of the Meon Valley, to Sheat Manor House and Gatcombe Church in the Isle of Wight, to Sparsholt and Lainston, and to various other places of ecclesiological or archæological interest. At Lainston, where there is a tiny ruined church, the manor and parish are conterminous, with a population of some seventeen persons. The club is doing useful work in a quiet way, and we wish it a successful career.

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From the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C., come two more substantial and valuable publications. One is the *Annual Report* for 1897, which contains many scientific papers of interest, including several on archæology and anthropology. Among the latter are "Recent Research in Egypt," by Professor Flinders Petrie; "A New Group of Stone Implements from the Southern



Shores of Lake Michigan,' by W. A. Phillips; and "A Preliminary Account of Archaeological Field-Work in Arizona in 1897," by J. Walter Fewkes. The second publication is the *Annual Report of the United States National Museum*. The greater part of this thick volume of more than 1,100 pages is occupied by five long and lavishly illustrated papers describing and illustrating collections in the museum. These papers—or treatises, they may almost be called—are "An Account of the Museum," by F. W. True; "Prehistoric Art, or, The Origin of Art as manifested in the Works of Prehistoric Man," by Thomas Wilson; "Chess and Playing-cards," by Stewart Culin; "Biblical Antiquities," by Cyrus Adler and J. M. Casanowicz; and "The Lamps of the Eskimo," by Walter Hough.

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The three days' sale of the Bardini collection early in June produced some remarkable prices. This is the second collection consigned from the Continent to England for sale by auction in London within about twelve months—the Heckscher collection of last season being the other—and the prices have probably astonished the vendors as much as they have the general collecting public, and furnish an additional proof, if any were needed, that London is the best possible centre for the distribution of works of renaissance art. The portion of his collection which Signor Bardini sent over numbered about 500 articles, the majority of which were small in size, and the total which they realized amounted to £38,259 7s.

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The annual meeting of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, held at the Music Hall Buildings, Shrewsbury, was very largely attended, the proceedings being of exceptional interest, in connection with the proposed further exploration of the site of the Roman city of Uriconium (Wroxeter), on which subject Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries), and Mr. G. E. Fox, Hon. M.A., Oxon., F.S.A., were announced to speak. Lord Barnard (president of the society) took the chair. The Rev. T. Auden submitted the report of the council, in which it was stated that they had been in communication

with the committee of the Society of Antiquaries, who had had in hand the exploration of Silchester, in reference to the further systematic exploration of Wroxeter. "The council," continued the report, "have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when the scheme may be inaugurated, and they are prepared to give a cordial co-operation to the London committee. They feel, however, that it is a work far beyond the powers of merely local effort, as being nothing less than national in its importance and its interest, and they trust it may be taken up widely and with befitting generosity." The president proposed, "That it is desirable in the interests of antiquarian knowledge that the systematic exploration of the Roman city of Uriconium be resumed without delay," and this was seconded by Sir Offley Wake-man, Bart., and carried unanimously. Mr. St. John Hope moved, "That the council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, with power to add to their number, for this purpose be a local committee to co-operate with the London committee in carrying out the work of exploration, and that subscriptions, promised, if possible, for five years, be invited to defray the heavy expense involved." Mr. Hope sketched the methods pursued and results obtained at Silchester, and said that the committee would require the minimum sum of £500 a year, and in order that the work might be carried to a satisfactory termination, it was necessary to have a guarantee fund for five years. At the end of that period, if the subscribers considered the result satisfactory, it was to be hoped that they would continue their subscriptions, for in course of time the committee hoped to produce such discoveries as would show that the work was being carried out with the best possible results. Mr. Hope then went on to speak of the mode of procedure adopted in carrying out the explorations. He said they took so many acres each year, according to the convenience of the farmer; these were pegged out in the autumn, and left until the following year, when the work of excavating was begun. Experienced workmen were employed, and the ground was so trenched that nothing of any size could escape notice. At Silchester very little of consequence was found in the buildings, but a large number

of antiquities were discovered in the numerous rubbish pits with which portions of the site were honeycombed. So far as Uriconium was concerned, he did not think that previous explorers knew of the existence of these pits, so that they had not been excavated, and the work when undertaken was likely to lead to some remarkable discoveries.—Mr. G. E. Fox seconded the resolution, and gave a full account of the operations at Silchester, followed by an outline of the work to be done at Wroxeter.—The resolution was carried unanimously.—We are glad to hear that a considerable sum was promised in the room towards the exploration fund, and earnestly hope that the required sum may be guaranteed without delay, so that this most interesting site may be carefully excavated without further loss of time.



### Windham's Tour through France and Italy.

A.D. 1769-70.

(Continued from p. 148.)

“**T**HE Popes and Cardinals have not only stript the Roman buildings of all their inside ornaments, but have even made use of the outside materials; perhaps they may go a step further, and clear the ground of the ruins that encumber it, for planting vineyards, or for some other immediate demand. . . . As to all those amazing columns of rich marble, and other ornaments, that decorated the ancient buildings, they are not to be met with, but in churches, and palaces, which are very unworthy of them. A flagrant instance of this may be seen in the church of St. Paul, which is a large ugly building, and the only ornaments in it are the marble columns that formerly surrounded the tomb of Adrian, now the Castle of St. Angelo. . . .

“*Frescati* about ten miles from Rome (the ancient Tusculum) where Cicero and many other great men had their country seats up on the hills. A delightful situation commanding a view of the sea and of Rome. No remains now of any buildings, not even

in ruins. . . . Not far from hence lyes *Albano*; and the famous lake, about seven miles round, surrounded with mountains covered with shrubs and trees; and at the bottom are the remains of several buildings and temples, the chief of which seems to have all the appearance of a Roman Bath, it is called Diana's Bath; has been a very great and expensive work, and is the only ruin here that gives any just idea of what it once was (the outlet of the water from this lake runs along a subterraneous passage, cut thro' the solid rock, at an infinite expence, and empties itself at Rome). This must have been a most enchanting place. . . .

“At *Castel Gondolpho* in this neighbourhood is the Pope's palace; a house where he resides when he is out of Rome, which tho' large, has but a mean appearance. And near it is the Villa Barberini that has nothing to recommend it but being upon the spot where Pompey's Villa stood; part of his theatre is seen in the garden, with the ruins of other great works—for which this family has shewn but little regard; having spared no Roman buildings, wherever they found any ornaments or materials fit for their own use; which has drawn upon them this sarcasm from the Italians themselves, *Quod non fecerunt Barberi, fecerunt Barberini*.

“*Tivoli*, 20 miles from Rome (the antient Tiber) within two miles of the town you meet with what was formerly called the Lake of Nar with a rivulet running out of it called Albula. The Lake, whatever the size of it was, is now reduced to a large dirty pond, in which are what they call the Floating Islands, being large cakes of mud and sulphur, crusted together and moving upon the surface of the water. . . . The Villa of *Mænas* was placed upon the brow of the hill by the *cascatellas*. At the bottom of the mountain is the *Fons Blandusia*, celebrated by Horace, which from the cleanness of its water answers the character he gives of it. . . . The fine extensive plain, in which the city of Rome stands, formerly covered with a variety of magnificent buildings, aqueducts, temples, monuments, palaces, villas, with beautiful plantations, is now become a mere dreary wast. The beauties of the plain are all vanished; the great buildings lying in ruins; and some of them so demolished that

antiquarians are at a loss to ascertain their origin. This the Barbarians have done; but the greatest barbarians have been the Italians themselves, who have suffered their own country to go to ruin. No agriculture, no manufactures encouraged. The Pope buys up all the corn that is grown, at a low price, and sells it again at an advanced rate, without any remorse, let the necessities of his subjects be ever so great, as the case happened about four years ago. . . .

"Modern Rome, as well as ancient, is extremely well supplied with water from a number of costly, magnificent fountains dispersed up and down the town which are apt to strike travellers as much as most objects they meet with. . . . Some few of the old aqueducts are still made use of, but the restoring them to their former state would have been a work too expensive: nor indeed is that immense quantity of water so much needed as amongst the [Ancient] Romans for their public and private baths and for the representation of sea engagements. . . .

"The magnificence of the great families in Rome consists in having a great house called a *pallace*, well furnished with pictures, statues, etc., a handsome equipage, and a great number of servants of all kinds; in short in every article but that of a good table; there being very few who invite company to dinner. They live in a very frugal way; and it is the custom for people of fashion to agree with a *traiteur* for their dinners at so much a head. Sure, this is a better way of spending their money than what is done in France; where a man eats out his estate in a luxurious way of living, and neither his family or his friends are the better for it. Whereas a fine house furnished with valuable pictures, statues etc. descend to his posterity and in a great measure keeps up the dignity of his family. The inhabitants in general, being very poor, are obliged to go a near way to work, for they find their dinner at the corner of every street where there are extemporary cooks frying and fricassying a variety of things; sausages, fish, eggs, macaroni etc. etc. savoury food, that comes at a very cheap rate, and saves them the expence of both cook and kitchen. This way of living is practised in all the great

towns of Italy, by many a man, who by his dress looks as if he had got a dinner at home. Rome is tolerably well supplied with provisions, but the quality of them I thought much inferior to what I met with at Tunis, Milan, Venice and Naples. Indeed, I did not expect to have fared so well, from the naked appearance of the country; for twenty miles about this city, it is a scene of famine and desolation as if the Goths and Vandals had just been amongst them.

"Left Rome the 27th October, to go to Naples; a journey of 150 miles, easily performed in about 35 hours. Few people care to stop upon the road, the houses being abominably nasty. The country, formerly the garden of Italy now not affording a house for a traveller to lodge in, nor an air wholesome enough to breathe in, for a single night; occasioned by the stagnation of waters in the marshy grounds, and the scarcity of inhabitants to cultivate the land. . . .

"This great road to Naples so much frequented by travellers, was some years ago in so bad a condition, that it was hardly passable; but is now become the best road in Italy, which the King of Naples has made remarkably fine. . . . The road leads thro' Capua, a modern town within three or four miles of the ancient Capua; the ruins of which are still seen. This country is well cultivated all the way to Naples; affords many beautiful prospects and bears quite a different aspect to that of the Campania.

"*Naples* is bigger than Rome. Contains upwards of 400,000 inhabitants which is double the number of those at Rome. The streets are extremely well paved and spacious; the situation of it upon the Bay so delightful that no town in Europe can be brought in competition with it. . . .

"*Capo de Monte* a royal *pallace* left unfinished. . . . In *Capo de Monte* is a numerous collection of pictures amongst which are a few by Raphael and Correggio. The great merit of these pictures I was not able to find out. Here is likewise an immense collection of medals, *camaos*, *intaglias*, some of which are of great value. . . . The Opera House is the largest and most magnificent I ever saw; but the space being so great, the voice of the singer can

hardly be heard altho' there should be a decent silence observed, which is seldom the case; for the conversation of the company in the boxes joined to the noise in the pit, puts the Opera quite out of the question. . . .

"On the other side of the Bay, to the east . . . is Mount Vesuvius, no agreeable object to the inhabitants, who have suffered so much from the frequent eruptions of this volcano. That which hapened in 1767, tho' not fatal in its consequences, was thought to be as violent and tremendous as any since the famous one described by the younger Pliny in the year 79. The circumstances of both were pretty near similar to one another. Clouds of smoke rising up in the shape of pine trees; and so thick as to entirely obscure the light of the sun, preceded both eruptions. Red-hot stones of an immense size were thrown into the air, above 1,000 feet high; a report from the explosion was heard louder than any thunder; gerandoles of fire, displayed from the top of the mountains, infinitely beyond any artificial fire-works that can be imagined. A river of liquid fire rolling down the sides of the mountain five miles in length and two miles broad in some places and about 50 feet deep as now appears by the surface, which is covered with this lava. While all this combustible matter was struggling for vent the whole city of Naples was threat'ned with immediate destruction. Mr. Hamilton, the Kings Envoy at the Court of Naples, was upon the mountain in the midst of this dreadful scene, and was obliged to run three miles without stopping for fear his communication should be cut off by the lava: a shower of stones and cinders continually falling about him. Some English gentlemen had like to have paid dear for their curiosity being bruised by the fall of some of these stones. This mountain is grown 200 feet higher since the last eruption from the quantity of cinders, ashes etc. that have been thrown up; which makes the ascent up to its mouth or crater much more labourious than it used to be. This difficulty however does not check Mr. Hamilton's curiosity, who frequently ascends the mountain as usual, and from his constant attention to all the phenomenons of this volcano, is as

likely as any man to strike out some new lights upon volcanos in general, which do not seem to have been sufficiently understood by other philosophers. . . ."

(To be continued.)



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

By ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

### WORKING IN PRECIOUS METALS.

"By Hammer and Hand  
All Arts doth stand."

*Hammermen's Motto.*



WORKING in precious metals and in bronze was one of the earliest and most important industries practised by our forefathers in this country. Many antiquaries have questioned whether the production of decorative objects actually preceded the Roman invasion. According to Holinshed's Chronicle "collars of gold and silver wrought for women's necks" were a part of the tribute which the Emperor Augustus laid upon this island, and it is scarcely probable that ores would have been sought here by other nations if ornaments of metal made in this country had not been carried abroad.

The earliest settlements of Saxons undoubtedly included goldsmiths and bronze-workers, for as a race they were accustomed to wearing ornaments of precious metal, made with a skill and artistic taste which do credit to their handicraft. The monasteries, in Saxon times no less than in later ages, were the schools and cradles of arts and industries. Alcuin, who was living at the close of the eighth century, and founded several monasteries, is especially mentioned in medieval chronicles as the patron of handicrafts. He was the friend of Charlemagne, and went on one occasion to Parma to confer with that monarch on matters connected with the goldsmith's craft, and to discuss means for improving the making of crosses, shrines, and vessels for the churches. The results of this conference Alcuin confided to the monks in England, and richly



chased, hammered and enamelled gold, silver, and bronze vessels made by his instructions long enriched the great abbeys of Ely, St. Albans, and Gloucester. St. Dunstan more than any other exerted himself to encourage handicrafts, and at the school founded by him at Glastonbury pupils were taught, among other things, working in precious metals and bronze. Later he was taken as the patron saint of goldsmiths, and the records of city companies abound in notices of the ceremonies which took place in his honour on special occasions. Many of the abbots were themselves noted artists. Bishop Bernward, who lived at the close of the tenth century, executed some beautiful candlesticks (which are now in Kensington Museum) for the abbey where he learnt his art. Another Bishop-artist was Brithnodus of Ely, whose four images, covered with silver-gilt and precious stones, the glory of the abbey, had to go, with many other ornaments, to appease the resentment of William the Conqueror against this last stronghold of the Saxons.

The goldsmith's craft was not, like that of the painter and sculptor, entirely confined to ecclesiastical purposes. The Saxons of high birth delighted in possessing jewels and ornaments in gold and silver; nobles wore heavy bracelets, brooches, and clasps, whilst the girdles of persons of distinction were usually profusely decorated, not only with buckles of richest workmanship, conspicuous for size, but with chased plates, or plates set with stones or enamelled. Pendants made of gold and set with garnets and turquoises were often attached to them. An interesting collection of Saxon brooches, buckles, portions of horse-trappings and bosses, many of which were dug up at Faversham in Kent, was lately bequeathed by Mr. Gibbs to the South Kensington Museum. One of the most noteworthy of the jewels we still possess is that called "Aelfred's Jewel,"\* a little bit of real art which is further enriched by the legends of its origin, and the romance of its recovery in recent days. The

\* Mr. Elliot Stock is now engaged in producing a facsimile of the Jewel as an appropriate souvenir of the coming millennial celebration. The facsimile will be produced in three metals—copper—gilt, silver-gilt, and gold.—ED.

story runs that when Alfred, "England's darling," as our Laureate has called him, was an exile on the Isle of Athelney, awaiting with his few faithful adherents an opportunity for driving out the Danes and regaining his kingdom, the quarrelsomeness which



ALFRED'S JEWEL: FRONT.

comes of inactivity began to stir among his young men. To give employment for mind and fingers, he set them "to fashion him a sceptre, and the one which pleased him best should he use when he came to his kingdom." This may be mere legend, but the fact remains that hundreds of years after Alfred had passed away a Saxon jewel was dug up



from the marshy ground of Athelney Isle, bearing the inscription, "Aelfred mee he ht gewyrca"—Alfred bade me to be worked—and now rests among other treasures in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, a memento of Saxon skill and cunning in metal-work. It is fashioned out of a piece of crystal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick and 2 inches long, framed in

fine gold filigree work, with a gold plate to protect the back of the stone, upon which a flower was chased, as though the loving artificer would not leave it with an unfinished appearance. On the front of the crystal,



ALFRED'S JEWEL: BACK.

inlaid in gold and green mosaic, is the outline of a king in robes of state, holding in each hand a lily; and, as though to fashion this jewel to the likeness of a sceptre, is the head of a dolphin worked in gold, having tiny rubies for eyes, and an open mouth,



through which once ran a gold peg, ending in a fine screw. This treasure happily escaped the fate of the many Saxon ornaments which went to buy peace and rest from the raids of the Danes. So rapacious were these invaders that the Dane-geld was insufficient to satisfy them, and the nobles gave orna-

ment after ornament, until the King himself had not even a brooch wherewith to fasten his cloak. One of the old chroniclers pictures for us the scene of such a treaty by bribery, when Alfred, with his nobles round him, meets on the chalky downs of Dorsetshire Guthorm and his Danish warriors, and, after repeating the terms of peace, hands over to them "the gold coins, gold brooches and clasps, gold bracelets and gold cups, borne by a train of Saxons on shields turned to serve as trays, on each shield heavily heaped a shining load."

It is little wonder that most of the Saxon ornaments which we now possess have been dug from barrows or mounds over the dead. In a grave at Sarre, in the Isle of Thanet, a curious necklace made of four gold coins and a circlet of flat mosaic work, set in gold, was found, together with a perforated silver spoon, set with garnets and other precious stones, no doubt the baptismal spoon of some noble family.

A little room in the Bristol Museum, entered from the Etruscan Saloon, contains a very valuable collection of such rescued treasures, among them being the gold ring of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, actually found in a cart-rut at Laverstock, Hampshire, and also one found near York, which belonged to his daughter Ethelswitha, the sister of Alfred the Great.

The Goldsmiths' Guild claims to have been in existence and to have possessed land before the Norman Conquest, a statement which it is now difficult to substantiate; but we know that very soon after this period the guild must have been fairly powerful, for in 1154 Henry II. found it convenient to try to suppress it. The work accomplished was of the most beautiful description, and church candlesticks produced at this time are amongst the most astonishing examples of the gold and silversmiths' skill. They are of immense size, and when filled with candles must have made a dazzling blaze of light. One of the finest was made in Gloucester at the beginning of the twelfth century: it is of silver, sculptured entirely with bands of leaves and stalks, surrounded and supported by figures of birds and beasts, men and fantastic monsters. A pair made by a monk of St. Albans, named Anketil, were presented

by the abbot of the monastery to Pope Adrian IV., who so much appreciated their workmanship that he consecrated them to St. Peter, and high ecclesiastical distinctions accrued to St. Albans on account of the gift. Anketil was so famous for his skill in gold, silver and iron-working, jewellery and gilding, that he was invited by the King of Denmark to become his goldsmith and banker.

The finest work of the Middle Ages was undoubtedly done in the monasteries until the thirteenth century. Then the monks' teaching began to bear fruit, and there were hundreds of craftsmen scattered up and down the country who could design and model correctly with firm and dexterous hand. The few pieces of early metal-work we possess, though of course of unequal merit, all show a knowledge of the craft and a loving care for detail. Living models were faithfully followed, and into bronze and stone, or gold and silver, those medieval artists translated what was constantly before their eyes, perpetuating the rich dress of the period, the garb of the convent, and the armour of knights and men-at-arms with such exactness that their work forms one of the most veracious chronicles we possess of early customs and costumes.

But it was upon knightly equipments of all kinds that the goldsmith lavished the most exquisite work. Girdles were made of wrought metal and set with precious stones; spurs, sword-hilt and mountings, daggers and scabbards, were of gold and silver, jewelled like those worn by Henry V. at Agincourt; and belts, either of leather, silk, or precious tissue, were covered with gold or silver-gilt, and beautifully ornamented with turquoises, rubies, or garnets. Chased plates of gold enamelled were sometimes used to decorate the belt, and various valuables were attached to it as pendants.

In the thirteenth century working in metal reached its greatest perfection, and examples of this period's productions show how eagerly new methods and fresh designs brought from the Continent were adopted by English artificers. Gilding and tool-work for decorating wood were introduced by Master William, a Florentine, in the thirteenth century, and one of the most famous specimens of the work is the coronation-chair in

Westminster Abbey, made about the year 1300, by a craftsman whose name has not been preserved. About 1450 the art of printing from engraved plates was invented, and speedily became an important branch of the goldsmith's industry, whilst another accomplishment was the sinking of dies for coins, but especially for medallion portraits and memorial medals.

With regard to the tools employed by early goldsmiths, existing records are both meagre and scarce. The will of John Colam, dated 1490, gives a complete inventory of his stock-in-trade and the contents of his workshop, and is interesting to us because it shows that the outfit of the medieval goldsmith must have been radically the same as that used to-day—swages, punches, draw-tongs, plates, bench, and ingots. One item in the inventory—"j lez gyltting plater"—shows us that he did his own gilding; he possessed, too, a box of gravers, showing that graving also was done on the premises. In fact, the early goldsmith carried his work through all its details himself, and, in considering his calling, we must remember that the term goldsmith in medieval history covered a much wider area than it does to-day. The modern goldsmith works only in gold and silver; in the Middle Ages he worked equally in copper, enamels, and other decorative materials, precious in those days. When commissioned to produce a goblet or a cup, he designed it, modelled it in wax or clay, melted his gold, beat it down to the required thickness with sledge-hammers—rolling-mills were not known then—worked the material into the required article, and chased, engraved, or enamelled it with his own hands.

An engraving of a goldsmith's shop of the sixteenth century, by Jost Amman, shows us a brick hearth, which was used for melting and such purposes, whilst on an iron anvil a workman is hammering down an ingot. At an oblong table two other workmen are seated embossing, and on the walls are ranged the tools—shears, gravers, drawplates, and crucibles. No division of labour on the co-operative system of to-day is indicated, for such did not exist: every man began and finished the work he undertook, and his superiority as a workman consisted in his capacity to do all parts well. The advantages

of such a system are evident : unity of design was obtained, and the artistic harmony was not sacrificed, as so often happens to-day, by the article passing from one hand to another, and being executed, as it were, piecemeal.

A most interesting exhibition was held in 1895 at Cambridge, under the direction of the Antiquarian Society, where beautiful examples of medieval work in precious metals that had been hidden away for centuries in the coffer of the various colleges were displayed in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Every article exhibited, apart from its antiquity and value, had an historic interest, commemorating the pious devotion to the college of famous men of the past. Some of the treasures had gone through strange vicissitudes. A thurible or silver incense-ship, once the possession of the Abbot of Ramsey, was rescued from Whittlesea Mere, into which it had been thrown for safety centuries ago, when the monks were menaced by some hostile invasion. Exquisite cups, drinking-bowls, ewers and basins and spoons formed part of the exhibition, which also included an interesting specimen of a standing salt-cellar and cover in the shape of an hour-glass, engraved with Tudor roses, portcullis, and fleur-de-lis, which was part of a royal bequest of plate for Christ's College.

In medieval times the salt was the most important article of table-plate, marking the distinction of rank of those who sat at the table, and the art and ingenuity of silversmiths were lavished upon it. All Souls College, Oxford, has a curious example in the shape of a giant, which makes a most imposing centre-piece. Salt-cellars were frequently made with four raised arms for supporting a napkin to preserve the salt from dirt or poison.

If the salt cellar was the most important article of medieval table-plate, the ship or *nef* was the most curious and costly. No person of distinction considered his coffer complete without one, and great lords often possessed three or four. As the name indicates, the shape of this piece of plate was distinctly nautical. Sixteenth-century *nefs* were made with masts, yards, shrouds, and sailors in the rigging—accurate models of existing vessels. Piers Gaveston, Richard II.'s

favourite, and the model of a medieval dandy, had among his jewels a silver ship upon wheels, beautifully enamelled, while one in the possession of Edward III. had gilded dragons on bow and stern. The use of the *nef* was to hold spices and sweetmeats, and it answered much the purpose of the modern *épergne*.

One of the richest collections of these quaint relics of the goldsmith's craft is in the possession of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg at Clarence House.

(To be continued.)



### Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued from p. 112.)

A Complete Syntax of the Latin Tongue, compared with the English. In three parts. By Robert Pate. 8vo., Norwich, 1713.

Persii Satyræ Sex, curâ J. Bond. 8vo., Londini, 1614.

— edited by John Stirling. 8vo., Londini, 1736.

The Satires of Persius. Translated by Barten Holyday. 12mo., Oxford, 1616, 1617, etc.

A Prosaic Translation of Aulus Persius Flaccus's Six Satyrs. Translated by Henry Felbeck, Schoolmaster. Small 8vo., London, 1719. Dedicated to the Masters of Eton, Westminster, St. Paul's, Charter-House, and Merchant Taylors'.

Phædri Fabulæ [50] Selectæ, Latinæ, Anglicæ, Gallicæ. Translated by Daniel Bellamy, formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. 8vo., 1734. Copper plates.

This poet was also edited for the use of schools in the original language by Christopher Wase, 1672, and others.

Tractatulus de Modo & Ratione formandi voces derivativas Linguae Latinæ. By Edward Phillips. 4to., London, 1682.



- A Practical Grammar, or the easiest and shortest way to initiate young children in the Latin tongue. By T. Philomath, master of a free school. 8vo., London, 1682.
- Archæologiæ Atticæ Libri Septem. By Francis Rous, Provost of Eton. Fifth edition. 4to., Oxford, 1658.
- Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. By Thomas Ruddiman. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1714.  
Founded on the St. Paul's Primer. There are other editions.
- Grammatica Anglo-Latina. The Rules composed in English and Latin verse. By James Shirley. 12mo., 1649, 1651, 1654, 1656, 1660.  
Published under various titles.
- Solomon's Proverbs, English and Latin. Alphabetically Collected for help of Memory. Fitted for the use of schools. By Henry D'Anvers. 12mo., London, 1676, 1728.
- Quæstiones & Responsiones Grammaticales. By John Stockwood. 8vo., London, 1592.
- Anglo-Latinus Nomenclator Græcorum Primitivorum. By Simon Sturtevant. 8vo., London, 1597.
- Rudimenta Grammatices. By Andrew Symson. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1587.
- Secunda Tonsura. 4to., Edinburgh, 1607.
- An Introduction to the Art of Teaching the Latin Speech. By Christopher Syms. 8vo., Dublin, 1634.
- A brief Introduction to Syntax, compendiously shewing the true use and reason of Latin construction, collected for the most part out of Antonio de Lebriza, with the concordance by J[ohn] H[awkins]. 8vo., 1631.
- The Grounds of Latin Syntax in English. 8vo., Chester, n.d. [about 1720].
- A Delicious Syrup newly clarified for young scholars that thirst for the sweet liquor of Latin speech. Licensed in 1569-70.  
Probably same as the *Comfortable Aid for Scholars*, 1568, noticed *supra*.
- Terence: *Vulgaria quædam in Anglicam linguam traducta*. 4to. [Oxford, about 1483]. Other editions.  
The first-named forms part of the Grammar of John Anniquil. This must have been an excessively popular text-book.
- *Vulgaria*. Folio, W. Faques, without date.
- Terence: *Comœdiæ*. 4to., R. Pynson, 1497.
- Terence in English. 4to. [? John Rastell, about 1530].
- Andria, The first Comedy of Terence. Translated by Maurice Kyffin. 4to., 1588.  
Dedicated to Lord Buckhurst's two sons.
- Terence in English. By Richard Bernard. 4to., 1598. Often reprinted.
- The Two First Comedies of Terence called Andria and the Eunuch, newly Englished by Thomas Newman. Fitted for Scholars' Private Action in their Schools. 8vo., 1627.  
Newman was a St. Paul's master.
- The First [and Second] Comedy of Terence, called Andria [and Eunuchus], English and Latin. Turned into English by Dr. Webbe. 4to., 1629.  
Webbe patented this version; but it was not reprinted.
- Publii Terentii *Comœdiæ Sex Anglo-Latinæ*. By Charles Hoole. English and Latin. For the use of young scholars. 8vo., 1667.
- Flowers for Latin Speaking, selected and gathered out of Terence. By Nicolas Udall. 8vo., 1533. Often reprinted.
- Terence's Comedies, in English Prose. The Whole adapted to the Capacities of Youth at School, as well as of Private Gentlemen. By S. Patrick. Second edition. 8vo., 1750.
- Thomæ Thomasii *Dictionarium*. 12mo., London, 1587; fifth edition, 4to., Cambridge, 1596.
- Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam. By John Vaus of Aberdeen. 4to., Parisii, 1522, 1531, 1553.
- Virgil: *Bucolica cum commento*. 4to., W. de Worde, 1512.  
Other and possibly earlier editions.
- Nicolai Grimoaldi in P. V. Maronis quatuor libros *Georgicorum* in oratione solutâ *Paraphrasis elegantissima*. 8vo., London, 1591.  
Grimoald was a rather noted writer of the Tudor day, and contributed to *Tottell's Miscellany*, 1557.
- The *Bucolics*, translated into rhyming verse by Abraham Fleming. With Notes. 4to., 1575. Another version in blank verse, by the same, with the *Georgics*, 4to., 1589.

The Pastorals of Virgil, with a Course of English Reading for Schools. By Dr. R. J. Thornton. Small 8vo., London, 1821. Plates.

One or two of the early translations of the *Aeneid* may have been used in schools. In modern times Davidson's Virgil was a favourite text-book. Of course, all the schools and colleges had and have their own special versions.

Vestibulum Linguae Latinae. A Dictionary for Children. By Thomas Willes. 8vo., London, 1651.

Animadversions upon Lily's Grammar, or Lily Scanned. By Thomas Wise. 8vo., 1625.

The Latin Euphony, or an Introduction into the Latin tongue. By Roger Wolverston. Licensed in 1640.

#### GREEK BOOKS USED AT SCHOOLS, WITH A FEW ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

It appears to be characteristic of the incongruous way in which even a man like Bishop Gardiner allows himself to deliver theological platitudes, that in his *Detection of the Devil's Sophistry*, 1546, in introducing an extract from Joannes Damascenus in the original Greek, he affords this explanation: "I have been the rather persuaded to write in the original in Greek, and therewith the translation in Latin and also English. It shall not greatly augment the book, and because some children learn Greek in this time, it may serve them for a lesson, wherewith to occupy their tender wits, and confirm them against the malice of the devil."

There is a curious passage in the Latin Epistle of Sir Thomas More to the University of Oxford, separately printed in 1633, where he says that, when he was at London, there were two parties, the Hellenists and the Latinists, who regarded each other with a sort of hostility, and the latter, to mark their strong antipathy to everything Greek, assumed such names as *Priam*, *Hector*, *Paris*.

Theodori Gazæ de Constructione. R. Croco Britanno interprete. 4to., Lipsiæ, 1516.

I have seen Book IV. only of this Greek grammar.

Introductiones in Rudimenta Græca. By Richard Croke. 4to., 1520.

Elementa Grammaticæ Græcæ. By the same. 4to., Coloniae, 1520.

See Ellis's *Original Letters*, Third Series, i. 333-334.

Græcæ Linguae Spicilegium. By Edward Grant, Master of Westminster School. 4to., London, 1575.

Homeri Ilias Græcæ. 8vo., Londini, 1591.

No earlier edition of any portion of the Homeric writings in the original language of English origin is known; but the foreign impressions found their way over to us, and even of the first of 1488 there is one which Bishop Tunstall presented to some college or school in the Huth library.

Universa Grammatica Græca. By Alexander Scot. 8vo., Lugduni, 1594.

Homeri Gnomologia duplici parallelismo illustrata per Jacobum Duportum Cantabrigiensem. 4to. 1660.

The First, Second, and Third Books of Homer's Iliad, translated by Thomas Grantham. 4to., 1660.

The translator was a schoolmaster living in White Bear Court, over against the Golden Ball, upon Adlin Hill. The version was doubtless with a view to his pupils. When he issued Book III. he had removed to Mermaid Court, Gutter Lane.

The Adventures of Ulysses [a popular version of the Odyssey]. By Charles Lamb. 8vo., London, Godwin's Juvenile Library, 1808.

Progymnasma Scholasticum, hoc est, Epigrammatum Græcorum . . . Praxis. Per J. Stockwood. 8vo., London, 1596.

Tabulæ ad Grammaticam Græcam Introductoriæ. By Bishop Prideaux. 4to., Oxon., 1629.

Æsop's Fables in Greek.

Said in the *School's Provocation*, 1652, to have then been in use at Merchant Taylors'; probably it was so elsewhere.

An Introduction into the Greek Tongue. By Edmund Reeve. 4to., London, 1650.

The New Testament in Greek.

The Vulgate was more commonly used at Merchant Taylors' in the writer's time.

Archæologia Græca; or, The Antiquities of Greece. By Archb. Potter. 2 vols. 8vo., 1697-9. Often reprinted.

Medullæ, seu radices insigniores Linguae Græcæ, or the Greek Primitives grammatically arranged, with a copious Latin and English interpretation. By J. Booth, of Wibsey, Yorkshire. 4to., Huddersfield, 1798.

## HEBREW.

At our public and other schools, down to recent times, Hebrew was taught to a very limited extent, and the master usually possessed a very slight and superficial conversance with it. In the time of James I., when the Septuagint undertook to render the Scriptures out of the original language, it is said that very few of them understood it.

The Key of the Holy Tongue: wherein is contained, first the Hebrew Grammar; secondly, a Practice; thirdly, a Short Dictionary. By P. Martinus. Translated by John Udall. 8vo., Leyden, 1593.

The Scholar's Companion; or, A Little Library, containing all the Interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible. By Alexander Rowley, of Gloucester Hall, Oxford. 8vo., 1648.

The Learner's Help; The first part, by which ye may presently find out the Root of any Hebrew word in the Bible. By the same. 8vo., 1650.

Universal Hebrew Grammar, for the Use of Schools and Private Gentlemen. 8vo.

The copy before me belonged to Dr. Johnson.

## EARLIER ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

## A. B. C.

"The alphabet in large characters on a square block in four lines; there is a handle with a pierced loophole for suspension."—*Society of Antiquaries of London*.

See Tuer's *Horn-Book*, 1897, p. 284. The example there engraved appears to be a reissue of later date, with the letters worn by use, of a block originally made for Wynkyn de Worde the typographer, as it has at the foot his cypher.

A. B. C. In Latin and according to Sarum use. 8vo., *Llanhydrock*.

Printed on vellum, four leaves, taken from the covers of another book. The text contains the alphabet, vowels, and Lord's Prayer, *Ave Maria*, Creed, etc. It is slightly imperfect. See Tuer's *Horn-Book*, 1897, p. 383.

## The A. B. C.

Repeatedly mentioned in John Dorne of Oxford's Account-Book for 1520, both on paper and parchment. The latter may have been identical with the preceding entry.

The A. B. C. both in Latin and English. 8vo., London, Thomas Petyt, 1538.

The A. B. C. set forth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergye. 8vo., W. Powell, London [about 1545].

The A. B. C. with the Lord's Prayer, &c. 8vo., London, John Day [1553].

The first Protestant A B C.

An a b c for children in English with syllables. Licensed to John Waley in 1557-8.

An a b c in Latin. Licensed to John Tisdale in 1558-9.

The A. B. C. Printed without license by John Tisdale in 1558-9.

The A. B. C. with the Pater-noster, Ave, Crede, and Ten Commaundementes in Englysshe, newly translated and set forth at the kynges most gracyous commaundement. Small 8vo., 4 leaves. London, Richard Lant, 1559. Printed only on one side, to be folded so as to admit of the blank pages being pasted together.

It begins with five different Alphabets and *Gloria Patri*, then the Paternoster and Graces before and after meat. This is probably the "A. B. C. in engleshe" licensed to Lant in 1558-9. It appears to be on the lines of the primitive type noticed above.

An a b c for children. Licensed to Thomas Purfoot in 1561-2.

An a b c with a prayer. Licensed to John Allde in 1564-5.

All the Letters of the A. B. C., by every sundry letter whereof there is a good document set forth and taught in rhyme. Translated out of Bass-Almain into English, Anno 1575. A broadside.

A Godly a b c. Licensed to Edward White in 1579.

The horn A. B. C. Licensed in 1587.

The A. B. C. for children, containing two sheets of paper: newly devised with syllables, with the Lord's Prayer, our belief, and the ten commandments. Licensed 3 May, 1591, but subsequently cancelled.

A ready way to learn the A. B. C.

Sir Hugh Platt's *Jewel-House*, 1594.

Mayer's Catechism Abridged, Or the A. B. C. Enlarged. 12mo., 1623.

An A. B. C. or Horn-Book for Children. By Stephen Penton, principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Mentioned in Knight's *Life of Colet*, ed. 1823, p. 129.

- The A. B. C. with the Catechism. 12mo., London, 1668.
- The A. B. C. 12mo., London, 1683, 1698, 1719, 1757, etc.
- Libretto di Abacho per far imparare gli figlioli gli principii dell' Arithmetico. Licensed to be printed in English and Italian in 1590.
- Æsop's Fables in English. By W. Caxton. Folio, 1483. Numerous editions down to 1647.
- Æsopus cum Commento. 4to., R. Pynson, 1502; W. de Worde, 1503.
- Æsop's Fables translated in such sort as may be most profitable to the Grammar School. By John Brinsley. 8vo., 1624.
- Regulæ Informationis. By John Barchby the Elder. 4to., W. de Worde, no year.
- An Alvearie or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and French. By John Baret. Folio, London, 1573.
- An Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie [English, Latin, Greek, and French]. By John Baret. Folio, London, 1580.
- Gradus Comparationum. By Johannes Bellomayus. [At the end occurs:] Emprynted by Richarde Pynson. 4to., eight leaves, or A in eights.
- Dibdin quotes the Heber copy, wanting the title, which I have not seen in any of the editions, and did not know what book he was describing. This is apparently the *editio princeps*, and is complete with a single sheet of eight. There are several later issues.
- The English Schoolmaster, set forth by James Bellot for the teaching of Strangers to pronounce English. Licensed in 1579-80.
- A little Catechism, set forth by Theodorus Beza. 8vo., London, 1578, and again in 1579.
- Two Books for the Entering of Children to Spell and Read English. By John Boksbank. 12mo., 1654.
- A Bref Grammar for English. By William Bullokar. 8vo., London, 1586.
- The Examination of the Accidence by Questions and Answers. By T. C. 4to., 1606.
- The Catechism, or Manner to teach Children the Christian Religion. By John Calvin. 8vo., Geneva, 1556. Many other editions in English.
- An incredible number of Catechisms adapted to various ages and to various shades of belief appeared during the reigns of Elizabeth and her successors. In the Crawford sale, part 2, Nos. 250-2, and in the Mackellar one, 1898, No. 573, there was a remarkable assemblage of these formularies. They proceed, for the most part, on similar principles, with allowance for difference of personal taste or opinion, for the vast majority is of an orthodox Protestant stamp; but they are of two broadly distinct types, those for elementary schools, and those for ritualistic purposes and adults. Since the older days this class of production has incessantly multiplied, and continues to this moment to do so. It was formerly in almost universal acceptance; but it steadily grows out of harmony with the spirit of the age.
- Cato. The Book of Cato. Translated by Bennet Burgh, Archdeacon of Colchester. Folio, W. Caxton, 1483.
- Parvus et Magnus Cato. Three editions from Caxton's press.
- Liber Catonis cum Commento. 4to., W. de Worde, 1512.
- Cato pro pueris. 4to., 1513. Other editions.
- Disticha Moralia. 4to., 1514.
- Cum Scholiis D. Erasmi. 8vo., 1532, 1553, 1555, 1562.
- by Charles Hoole. 8vo., 1659, 1675, 1676, etc.
- Book of Cato in Latin and English. 8vo., 1558.
- Precepts of Cato, with the annotations of Erasmus of Rotterdam. And the sage and prudent sayings of the seven wise men. Edited by Robert Barrant. 8vo., London, 1553, 1560.
- Precepts in English Metre. By J. M. 4to., Edinburgh, 1714.
- Cato Construed. 8vo., 1584.
- Cato translated grammatically [by John Brinsley]. Done for the good of schools. 8vo., London, 1622.
- A Handful of Honesty, or Cato in English verse. By John Penkethman. 8vo., 1623.
- A Brief of the Bible. By Henoch Clapham. 12mo., Edinburgh, 1596; 12mo., London, 1603, 1608, 1639.
- Dux Grammaticus. By John Clarke. 12mo., 1633. Other editions.



- Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae.* By Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester. Folio, London, 1565, 1573, 1578, 1584.  
Founded on Stephanus.
- The English Schoolmaster.* By Edward Coote. 4to., 1596. Often reprinted.  
The 54th edition appeared in 1737.
- Catechismus, That is to say a short Instruction into Christian Religion for the singular commodity and profit of children and young people.* By Archbishop Cranmer. 8vo., 1548.  
Two editions the same year with variations, both having woodcuts by or after Holbein.
- Orthoepia Anglicana, or the first principal part of the English Grammar.* By Simon Daines, schoolmaster at Hentlesham in Suffolk. 4to., London, 1640.
- Bibliotheca Scholastica Instructissima, or a Treasury of Ancient Adages and Sententious Proverbs.* By Thomas Drax. 8vo., 1616. Later editions.
- The English Schoolmaster.* By Robert Edwardes. Licensed conditionally in 1590-1.
- The Dictionary of Sir Thomas Elyot Knight.* Folio, London, 1538. Often reprinted with additions by others.  
It was the earliest Latin-English Dictionary.
- A World of Words.* By John Florio. Folio, London, 1598.  
Reprinted and enlarged under the title of *Queen Anna's New World of Words*, folio, 1611.
- Rudimenta Grammatices et Docendi methodus.* 4to., Peter Treveris, 1529.  
Wolsey's book compiled for his school at Ipswich, but also dedicated to general use. Founded on Lily.
- Institutio Compendiaria Totius Grammatices.* 4to., 1540, 1542.
- A Short Introduction of Grammar generally to be used.* 4to., London, 1548.  
Reprinted very frequently in London, at Cambridge and Oxford, and at Aberdeen, down to the eighteenth century.
- Grammatica Anglicana et Vocabula Chauceriana.* Auctore P. G. 8vo., Cantabr., 1594.
- An Orthography, containing the due order and reason how to write the image of man's voice most like to the life or nature.* By John Hart, *Chester Herald*. 8vo., 1569.
- VOL. XXXV
- A method or comfortable beginning for all unlearned, whereby they may be taught to read English.* By the same. 4to., 1570. With woodcuts.  
Two works on the phonetic principle.
- English Primrose; the easiest and speediest way for the true spelling and reading of English.* By Richard Hodges. 4to., 1644.
- Horman, W., Fellow of Eton College: *Vulgaria*. 4to., 1519, 1530.
- Brief Instructions for Children.* By J. Horn. 12mo., 1654.
- Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum, pro Tyrunculis.* By Richard Huloet. Folio, 1552, 1572.  
The later impression was edited by John Higin.
- English Grammar.* By Benjamin Jonson.  
Printed with the *Works*, 1640. This was the second essay made by Jonson, his original one having been lost in that fire which destroyed so many of his books and papers, and provoked the *Execration against Vulcan*.
- Nomenclator, containing proper names and apt terms for all things under their convenient titles.* By Adrianus Junius. 8vo., 1585.  
Translated with additions by John Higin and Abraham Fleming.
- Manipulus Vocabulorum. A Dictionary of English and Latin words.* By Peter Levens. 4to., London, 1570.
- Guillelmi Lili Rudimenta.* 4to. [R. Pynson?]  
This includes *Carmen Guillelmi Lili ad discipulos de moribus*, and ends with verses by Richardus Vernanus, a St. Paul's boy in the time of Henry VII.
- Absolutissimus de octo orationis partium constructione libellus.* 4to. [Basle], 1515, 1517.  
In 1532 Thomas Robertson of York, a schoolmaster at Oxford, brought out at the same place a very complete edition of Lily, with the addition of his own *Heteroclitites*.
- Guillelmi Lili De Generibus Nominum ac Verborum Præteritis et Supinis Regulæ Pueris Apprime utiles.* 8vo., Antwerpiae, 1533.  
Edited by John Rightwise, Master of St. Paul's.
- Linacre, Thomas: *Rudimenta Grammatices.* 4to., R. Pynson [about 1520].  
This work seems to have been in use in Scotland, and to have been employed by Buchanan while he was tutor to the Earl of Cassilis.

The London New Method and Art of teaching children to spell and read distinctly and perfectly by learning them to know the letters in the several usual prints. 12mo., London, 1723.

A New Spelling-Book; or, Reading and Spelling English made easy. By Thomas Lye. 12mo., London, 167[2], and under the title of the *Child's Delight*, 12mo., 1684.

(To be continued.)



## Haunts of the London Quakers.

By MRS. BASIL HOLMES.

### II. SOUTH OF THE THAMES.

**T**HE meeting-houses which now exist on the south side of the Thames, and which are included in the London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting, only number six. Three of them are outside the Metropolis, in Croydon, Kingston, and Esher, and the others are situated at Deptford, Peckham, and Wandsworth, in what Dickens so aptly called "shy metropolitan neighbourhoods."

Southwark was once a stronghold of dissent. Towards the close of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth, centuries innumerable chapels, large and small, were built amongst its narrow streets. Perhaps no sect flourished more in Southwark and the neighbouring districts than did the Baptists, but the Society of Friends was also well represented as soon as its followers took root there. This was in 1674, when Edward Burrough and Francis Howgill addressed an assembly at a building in Southwark belonging to the Anabaptists. During the next few years several little meetings used to be held in private houses in Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Walworth ("much disturbed by rude people"), and of these one of the most important was held in Mary Webb's house and garden, eventually developing into the Horselydown Meeting.

Friends of Horselydown had to suffer the bitterest persecutions, but through all their

troubles and difficulties they kept stout hearts, and they were never driven from their successive meeting-houses until, in the year 1800, they sold their premises and migrated to the New Park Meeting in Red Cross Street. The building in Horselydown was sold for £500. It had been erected in 1738 at the corner of Fair Street and Artillery Lane. After having served for many years as a temperance restaurant, it has recently been pulled down, and a new red building occupies its site.

The outcome of another of the meetings held in private houses was an important brick building erected by the Society at the corner of Ewer Street, Southwark, generally known as the Old Park Meeting, and for which Friends took, from a builder named James Ewer, a portion of the ground attached to the old Winchester House. About eleven years after its erection, in March, 1685, this meeting-house was seized by the Crown for a military guard-house, being supposed to be convenient in position and strong in structure. The soldiers who thus took the place of the peace-loving Quakers did great damage to their premises, "pulling down pales, digging and cutting down trees, carrying away and burning them, and also the wainscoting and benches about the room; and they carried away many of the out-doors and many of the casements." This occupation by the military was repeated after a short interval, the same annoyance being perpetrated at the Savoy Meeting-house; and in November, 1686, George Whitehead and Gilbert Latey had an interview with the King, which happily resulted in the restoration to the Society of Friends of their own premises. It was only temporary, however, for in May, 1687, the King expressed his desire to purchase the building. But Friends, consistent to the dictates of their conscience and religion, could not "take any money of the King" for military purposes, and agreed to allow him to use it during his pleasure, spending £30 in erecting a wooden shed "at the burying-ground in the Park Side" for their assemblies. It was the "pleasure" of the King to occupy the Old Park Meeting-house for about eighteen months, until the time of the Revolution. Then the soldiers were withdrawn, and the building

was handed back to the Quakers, who repaired it, and improved it, and used it until 1762, the temporary structure at the burial-ground being converted into a home for two poor women.

This "burying-ground" was in Worcester Street, a few hundred yards distant from the Old Park Meeting. It must not be confused with the plot of ground immediately surrounding the building, which, although never used for the purpose by the Quakers, was used as a private burial-ground after their evacuation of the premises, and was one of the over-crowded and scandalous little places

on the relinquishment of the Horselydown Meeting, this building was enlarged at a cost of over £1,000, and became the headquarters of the Southwark Friends. It was used until 1860, when Southwark Street was made, the building being then scheduled by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and sold for £2,619. I have dealt rather fully with the history of the Old and New Park Meetings because they were for many years the chief stronghold of the Quakers in London south of the Thames, and because their sites have been so utterly changed and lost by modern improvements. There is one relic



FIG. 1.

which George Walker exposed in 1839. Its site, together with that of the meeting-house, has disappeared under the railway, and only a few months ago, when the railway-line was being widened, human bones were disturbed there.

But to return to the Friends. Their burial-ground in Worcester Street had an interesting history, to which I hope to refer in my next paper. When the Old Park Meeting-house was condemned as unsafe, a new building was erected at a cost of about £640 on a plot of land secured by the Society between the burial-ground and Red-cross Street, and opened in 1763. In 1799,

of Friends in Southwark, the burial-ground in Long Lane, Bermondsey (Fig. 1). It was purchased in 1697, and I shall have reason to refer to its history in my next paper. It is now a recreation-ground, laid out by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, and maintained by the Vestry. In Rocque's plan of London (1742) the meeting-houses in Horselydown and Ewer Street, and the graveyards in Worcester Street and Long Lane, are all clearly marked.

Michal Yoakley's Almshouses, now consisting of a large building in Stoke Newington, are the successors of a much smaller institution of the kind (tenements in Hope

Court, Wentworth Street), left to the Southwark Meeting for the use of the poor by the said Michal Yoakley in 1712. It may not be out of place to mention here that the important schools at Croydon have succeeded the charity school erected by Quakers in Islington Road, the Home of Ancient Friends in Plaistow, and the Quakers' Workhouse in Clerkenwell. The following description of the Islington Road Schools appeared in *Beauties of London and Middlesex* (1815): "It is sufficient to have mentioned that this belongs to and is occupied by Quakers to convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the most perfect cleanliness, order and decorum. . . . It may truly be said of these people, who appear like a distinct race of mortals when compared with the rest of mankind, that 'whatsoever their hands find to do,' they literally 'do it with all their might.'" "The very garments of a Quaker," said Charles Lamb, "seem incapable of receiving a soil."

The three existing meeting-houses on the south side of the Thames, within the County of London, are those at Deptford, Peckham, and Wandsworth, each of which has a small disused burial ground attached to it. One Nicholas Bond of Greenwich used to shelter a gathering of Friends in his house, and the premises at Deptford (Fig. 2) were erected as an outcome of this more informal meeting, about the year 1692. There is a curious association connected with this old building. Here Peter the Great, when learning ship-building at the neighbouring dockyard, and living in Evelyn's house at Sayes Court, used regularly to worship, and a plain wooden bench, upon which it is said that he used to sit, is still preserved in the meeting-house. He first visited, probably out of curiosity, the Gracechurch Street Meeting, and then became interested in Quaker services. This interest he maintained after his return to Russia, and it is not a little strange that the belligerent monarch should have joined in worship with the one body which above all others has persistently sustained a "testimony" against war.

The first meeting-house at Wandsworth was built in 1673, at a cost of £202, the present one having followed on the same site in 1778, and costing £600. When we consider how large a sum is spent in the

building of a modern church or chapel, it is interesting to notice at what figure the plain assembly-rooms of the early Friends (which included a residence for a caretaker) were erected. An aunt of mine, when a child, about the year 1840, used often to be taken by her mother to the Wandsworth Meeting;

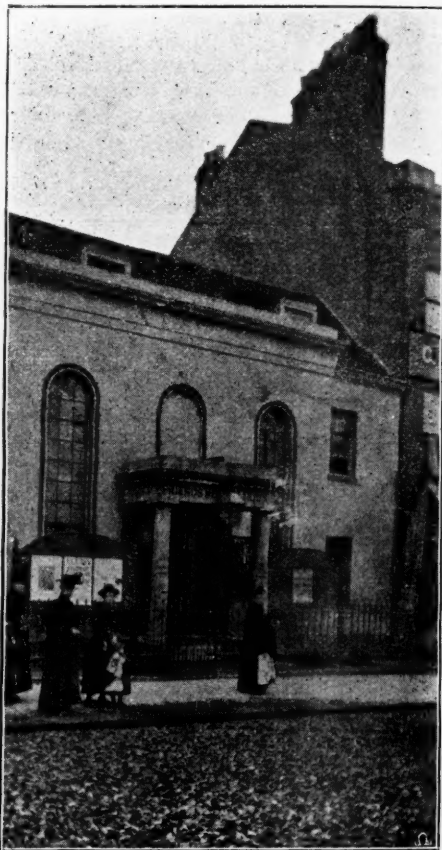


FIG. 2.

but the meeting was so frequently conducted in total silence that the family, of which she was a member, discontinued its attendance. Why Friends in Wandsworth were less often moved to speak and pray in public than Friends in other places, it is not for me to say, but as early as 1680 they were accused



of the same lack of spirit; and in 1727 it was entered on the minutes that the men's meeting, having got very small, it would be "very much to the benefit and advantage of this Monthly Meeting if women Friends would sit with us as one Monthly Meeting." Women Friends, we are told, did not agree to this proposal, notwithstanding much joint discussion and conference and the receipt of a lengthy paper of "Reasons." They "advised men Friends to stir up one another." The agitation was kept up for several months, but the women would not give in, and it was recorded on the men's minute book that "it will be the Women's fault if this Meeting drops." But although the Wandsworth Quakers needed visits from City Friends and others in order to encourage their meetings, they seem to have provided very liberally for the bodily wants of those who attended the quarterly assemblies, if we may judge by the plentiful supply of refreshments furnished by the Rose and Crown for twenty men and twenty-one women on the first of fifth month, 1728. At the end of an account for a meal on a similar occasion four names are appended, with the following note: "The 4 above-named Friends refused dining with all ye other Friends at ye Rose and Crown, but stayed and eat by themselves at the Ram." The Wandsworth Meeting-house is in the High Street, and stands back from the road on the south side.

The Peckham Meeting is of more modern date. Its Home is a large structure, with the usual dwelling-rooms adjoining, in Hanover Street, Rye Lane, and it is the present headquarters of the "Southwark Monthly Meeting." The population becoming more suburban led to its establishment in 1821. The first assembly-room was a carpenter's shop adapted for the purpose, the present meeting-house being erected and completed in 1826 at a cost of £1,650. It was enlarged in 1844 at a cost of nearly £700. The accompanying photograph (Fig. 3) shows the extent of the building facing the road, and there is an air of neatness and comfort about it, and about the adjoining burial-ground, which is sadly lacking in the case of the premises at Deptford. Besides the meetings for worship at Peckham, there are meetings in connection with the work carried on there

on nearly every day of the week, including adult schools for men and women. The Deptford centre, being situated in a much poorer district, is used more especially for mission work. It is only in comparatively



FIG. 3.

recent years that Friends have shown much zeal in the mission field, but now they not only hold services and carry on classes and clubs for those who live in the neighbourhood of their meeting-houses, but they also send missionaries, and establish mission-stations, in distant parts of the globe, in the colonies, and in continental countries.



### A Fourteenth-Century Parson's Will; and Note from Domesday Book.

BY J. J. BRITTON.

**I**N the Rectory of Frodesley (Salop), to which living my son has been recently inducted, I came, when overhauling the Church Registers, etc., upon a parchment will of an ancient Rector of the parish. It is rather mutilated and not easily decipherable. Someone, however, has copied it upon paper, and so made the reader's task easy. This Will seemed to me to be of great interest as a veritable voice from the Middle Ages. The old Rector's eyes had often rested, as mine were able to

do, upon the grand and unchanging hills, almost of mountain rank, which guard the Shropshire border-land—upon the "Lawley," pointed as a pyramid when seen from one side; on Caer Caradoc, a grand truncated cone, with its memories of Caractacus; on the "Long Mynd," and the "Stiperstones," and on the Breidon Hills further away; and he had close under his gaze the same fir-fringed hill that rises in front of the Rectory, its sides red with the dead bracken and green with grass, and having on its slope an ancient stone house which from a distance seems like a northern "Peel tower." These things have remained (save the house) much as they were in his lifetime. He has gone; the church in which he ministered has been swept away, and a nondescript edifice stands in its place. Doubtless the good old priest rejoiced in his picturesque surroundings, and in his abode, humble though that no doubt was. One day, perhaps having felt the monitions of mortality, Robert de Longdon, Rector of Frodesley, made his will. This was in 1361, when Edward III. was on the English throne, and victories were being won upon French soil whose names have never faded from memory, and when English Church architecture was in the full flush of its perfected "Decorated" beauty and grace. It is strange to read the Will, and to think of Robert de Longdon's care for persons and things so long done with; his thought for his father, Roger, and his sister Ellen; his gift to his own church, and that of Conover, where, before the cross of St. Andrew, he directs his body to be laid. I give the text of this will, which is easy to make out, save for a word or two that perhaps some one of your readers may explain.

"In dei nomine Amen Ego Robertus de Longdon condo meum testamentum in hoc modo coram fratre meo et Capellanus Edwardo clerico imprimis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti et corpus meum ad sepelendum in Ecclesia coram cruce St. Andree de Conover. Item lego in cera quatuor libras. Item lego dimidiam *maream* (?), in oblationibus xld. in ecclesia et item in ecclesiam de Conover. Item lego Eleme sorori mea triginta solidos Item lego Rogero meo patre meo meas *acras* (?) et *calcaria* (?) et . . ."

Here the will ends. One wonders in what

condition of life the priest's father, who survived him, was; if sister Ellen were married or single, fair or plain: what manner of men the brother and the chaplain Edward were; and how many candles the four pounds contained. To all questions the echoes of the Frodesley hills return no answer, and the darkness of time has settled down upon nearly all but the name of the good priest of Frodesley. *Requiescat in pace!*

The copy extract from Domesday Book as to this parish which I also came across runs as follows:

"Siward tenet de com Fodeslege Ipsemet tenuit: 7 lib. fuit Ibi ithidageld. Fra. ē iiii cār. Ibi iiii villi 7 iiii bord tenēt. 1 car. Ibi silvæ. c. porc incrapand. 7 ibi. iiii HAIΘΘE [I can't make this out] valuit. x. solid modo. viii. solid."

All of which I take to mean (though I am not up in the Domesday method) that one Siward held then Frodesley of the Earl, and that he had held (in the Confessor's time) "7 lib," whatever that may mean; that there was one hidageld, that there were four serfs, and four other tenants holding one carucate; that there was a wood there, and a hundred pigs "incrapand" (has this to do with "pannage"?), that the lot was worth, in the Confessor's days, £10, but had declined in value to £8. Perhaps someone learned in Domesday will kindly give us a full translation. I am ashamed not to be able to do it.



### The Excavations at Silchester.

**A**CCORDING to the usual custom, there was an exhibition during the early part of June at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House, of the various objects unearthed at Silchester in the course of the excavations made last season, between May 2 and November 26. As the descriptive report in the *Times* gives an admirable summary of the chief points of interest in the exhibition, we take the liberty of reprinting it with but trifling abridgment:

"The area examined consisted of eight

acres in the extreme south-west corner of the city, and it is probably owing to the remoteness of the site for the more central and busy parts that the finds have been scarcely so numerous as in some former years. At the same time they have been far from inconsiderable, and one of them at least is quite out of the common. This is a large mosaic pavement found in one of the rooms of an old house in *insula* XIX, which is remarkable for several reasons. It is quite different from anything that has hitherto been discovered at Silchester, and indeed nothing like it is known in Britain.

"The room in which it occurs measures about 15 feet by 20 feet, and one-half or two-thirds of the pavement remain. The mosaic is unusually fine, and though only local materials such as Purbeck marble, hard chalk, burnt brick, etc., have been used, the skill shown in their employment has produced a really beautiful and effective piece of work. Along one side of the room there is a sort of passage or serving-way, ornamented with a trailing pattern like woodbine, black on a white ground, while round the central part, which is decorated with panels containing beasts and busts, there runs a beautiful scroll pattern of conventional flowers and leaves. This latter differs in character from any pattern before found in this country, but it bears a strong general resemblance to several known at Pompeii, and from this fact it is surmised that its date is very early, perhaps 80 A.D. It is noteworthy that the house from which it was obtained was doubtless one of the earliest erected at Silchester, for a part of it was overbuilt by another house, itself of early date and of the largest size with fine hypocausts. In a workshop attached to this same industry, perhaps tanning, had evidently been carried on. Coming to the miscellaneous articles, the visitor will see plenty of objects of interest. There are the usual specimens of earthenware vessels, of which the largest, a mutilated amphora, unfortunately without either top or foot, is probably of the first century, seeing that it was found in a pit under the house that yielded the mosaic already mentioned. Another interesting pot, ornamented in the rough and ready manner produced by the potter making indentations with his thumbs in the still wet clay, is an excellent specimen

of New Forest ware, which is not at all common in Silchester—which is a curious fact when it is remembered how short a distance separates the two localities. Near the earthenware exhibits is a case containing pieces of plaster cleverly painted to imitate various kinds of marble—for example, polished porphyry, white marble with its bluish veins, and Numidian with its red ones. On the same table there is a quern, both the upper and lower stones of which were found *in situ*, though badly broken, and also an upper quern stone, still retaining its original wooden handle, which, however, has shrunk greatly since it was dug out of a pit in *insula* XIX. Among the iron objects there are a pair of manacles or handcuffs with a big lock, the working of which is not quite obvious, a well-preserved set of hooks such as might be used for slinging barrels, a little sconce to screw into the wall and hold a candle, and one of those articles of doubtful purpose which have been named hipposandals. The ornaments on view include one in gold foil, some enamelled brooches, fibulae, intaglios for rings, and pins with bronze and glass heads, the most remarkable of the last being shaped like a snake with a little piece of silver inlaid for the eye. A dozen or so coins include a silver one of Carausius, which is distinctly uncommon, and a British bronze one which, like everything else not of Roman origin, is rare for Silchester. Some specimens of glass, too, may be seen, which are remarkable for their clearness. No architectural remains of importance were found, but there is a certain human interest about the brick or tile upon which, before it was baked, some workman has scrawled with the tip of his finger the word 'Satis,' doubtless meaning to indicate thereby his opinion that he had done enough for that day."

The following is the Ninth Report issued by the executive committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund, dealing with the works carried out during 1898:

"The excavations at Silchester in 1898 were begun on May 2, and continued, with the usual break during the harvest, until November 26.

"Operations were confined to the south-west corner of the city, where an area of about

eight acres had been reserved for the season's work.

"This area is bounded on the north by *insula* XV. and XVI., on the east by *insula* XVII. and XVIII., and on the other sides by the city wall. It contained two *insula* (XIX. and XX.), together with a large triangular area to the south, forming apparently part of *insula* XVIII.

"*Insula* XIX. presents the peculiarity of being enclosed by a wall, and contains, in addition to three minor buildings, a well-planned house of early date and of the largest size, with fine hypocausts. To it is attached the workshop of some industry, with a large enclosure dependent on it, containing what appear to be two settling tanks. The area of the courtyard of this house is partly underlaid by the remains of a much earlier one, of half-timbered construction, with a mosaic pavement of remarkable design in one of its chambers, a pavement perhaps the earliest in date yet found in this country. A small house in this *insula* is somewhat exceptional in plan, and also, perhaps, of early date.

"*Insula* XX. contains a number of buildings scattered over its area, but none of these appears to have been of any importance. Two of them are of interest as furnishing plans of houses of the smallest class. This *insula* also contains one of the curious detached hypocausts which were noticed in the excavations of 1897. A large enclosure with attached chambers near the lesser west gate may be conjectured to have contained stabling for the accommodation of travellers entering the city.

"Several wells were found in both *insula*, lined either with the usual wooden framing or disused barrels. A pit in *insula* XX. contained a double row of pointed wooden stakes driven into the bottom, and may have been for the capture of wild animals at some period anterior to the existence of the Roman town, or subsequent to its extinction. No architectural remains were found, but the rubbish pits yielded the usual crop of vessels in pottery.

"The finds in bronze and bone do not call for any special notice, but an enamelled brooch of gilt bronze with a curious paste intaglio, and several settings of rings may be mentioned.

"Among the iron objects are a well-pre-

served set of hooks, perhaps for hoisting barrels, and a curious pair of handcuffs or fetterlock.

"From a pit in *insula* XIX. was recovered an upper quern stone still retaining its original wooden handle.

"Although a considerable area in the southern part produced no pits nor traces of buildings, the *insula* excavated are quite up to the average in point of interest, and their addition to the plan completes a very large section of the city.

"The committee propose during the current year to excavate the two *insula* east of *insula* I. (excavated in 1890), in the northern half of the city.

"The committee, therefore, venture to appeal for the necessary funds to enable the work to be carried out as efficiently as in the past nine seasons.

"The honorary treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., 17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, or the honorary secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Burlington House, W., will be glad to receive further subscriptions and donations."



### The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE following note of a collection on brief made at Cuckfield, Sussex, appears in the January number of *The East Anglian Notes and Queries*. It throws a curious light on the state of the coinage two hundred years ago: "1696, Dec. 21. Collected in the Parish Church of Cuckfield, eight shillings & two pence in tale, but in weight (together with y<sup>e</sup> farthings) only seven shillings & a penny halfpenny by virtue of a Brief for the relief of the poor sufferers by Fire in Streatham in the Isle of Ely who sustained the damage of 2170 & upwards."

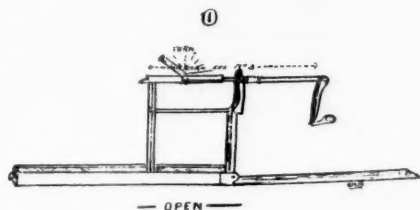


A GUINEA-WEIGHER.—A guinea-weigher is indeed a relic of the good old days, when our forefathers weighed their guineas and half-guineas to find if the weight was correct. All this is now done away with, and only the

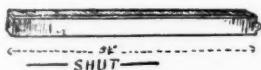


weigher remains to remind us of a bygone custom.

The one I have in my possession measures, when closed, a little over 5 inches in length; the case is of mahogany, and the weigher of brass. It is wonderfully compact.



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③



Directions for use, which are somewhat quaint, are attached to the inside lid; they are as follows:

"The turn to be at the end for a guinea, the other way for half a guinea, and the slide at the cypher, where it will stop. It stops several times in removing towards the centre, each a farthing above the standard. When gold is short of weight, remove slide the other way, where every division is a penny. These balances are as accurate as the best scales, more expeditious, portable, and not so liable to be out of order. If ever they vary from the standard, they are soon rectified by the slide."

G. M. BENTON.

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We take the following interesting bill of the caterer for the Mayor of Shrewsbury's Feast in 1683 from the valuable "Notes and Queries" column of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*:

"An account of disbursum'ts for wine and other things at Mr. Mayor's feast, &c., being the Sessions Dinner held this day:

VOL. XXXV.

	£	s.	d.
For beef .. .. .	0	16	0
For veale .. .. .	0	5	0
Lamb .. .. .	0	10	0
Chykins .. .. .	0	4	0
For bacon .. .. .	0	1	6
butter .. .. .	0	3	0
wheate .. .. .	0	4	6
pidgeone .. .. .	0	2	6
bread .. .. .	0	3	0
Pickles & Salletts .. .. .	0	2	6
Orenge Leamons & apples .. .. .	0	2	6
To the Cooke .. .. .	0	2	6
To a wayter at Table .. .. .	0	1	0
To the turnespitt .. .. .	0	0	6
Fire and fowling of Lynness .. .. .	0	4	0
For 9 quarts of Cannary .. .. .	0	18	0
For 14 quarts & a pint of French wine .. .. .	0	14	6
For beare & Ale .. .. .	0	18	6
For tobacco .. .. .	0	1	6
	5	18	0

Received in full contents of this bill  
the summe of five pounds and  
eighteen shillings witness my hand  
R. MERYDEN."



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS sold on Friday silver and silver-gilt plate from various private sources. The principal lots were the following: A silver Viking boat, with two figures hoisting a sail, 18 inches high, 230 ounces, presented to Mr. Antonio Gabrielli "by the officers and workmen employed on the dockyard extension works at Chatham," May, 1873, £68 (Heigham); a silver tea-kettle, richly chased with open festoons of flowers, by Shaw and Priest, 1756, 61 ounces at 24s. per ounce (Heigham); a Commonwealth chalice, 6 inches high, 1656, inscribed "The Gift of Mr. John Robinson to the Church," 9 ounces at 96s. per ounce (S. J. Phillips); an Elizabethan cup, engraved with a band of strap and scroll ornament, 6½ inches high, 1570, 6 ounces at 136s. per ounce (Tessier); an Early English chalice, gilt outside, chased with conventional flowers, 8½ inches high, 21 guineas (Phillips)—the last two articles were at the Tudor Exhibition; a Charles II. porringer, the lower part repoussé, with a band of large flowers and foliage, 1666, 7 ounces at 109s. per ounce (Tessier); and Mademoiselle Rachel's dressing-case, of rosewood, bound and mounted with nielloed Russian silver,

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presented by the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia to the celebrated actress, £57 (Heigham).—*Times*, June 5.

THE PHILLIPPS MANUSCRIPTS.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge commenced on Monday the sale of a further portion of these papers. The more valuable lots in the first two days' sale include the following: Aristotelii Opera, a thirteenth-century MS., with initial letters beautifully decorated and illuminated, formerly in the famous monastery of Alva, in Belgium, £29 (Belgian Royal Library). Canones super cyclis, etc., a very fine astronomical MS., written in the thirteenth century, on 498 folio pages of pure white vellum, £83 (Quaritch). Miracula Beatissimi Thomæ Martyris et Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, etc., a twelfth-century MS., with finely-illuminated initial letters, £51 (Quaritch). The New Testament translated by John Wycliffe, a fourteenth-century MS., with coloured capitals, £41 (Dawson). A. Buderici, Odarum de Laude Dei Libri, the original MS., written in the fifteenth century, £15 10s. (Belgian Royal Library). The original Book of Ordinances of the Household of Charles I., with lists of the wardrobes at Whitehall, Hampton Court, Windsor, the Tower, and the travelling wardrobe, £30 10s. (Quaritch); and Chronicon ab Origine Mundi ad Regnum Ludovici IX.: Regis Francorum a Gerardo, a fourteenth-century MS., £32 (Quaritch). The first two days' sale realized £1,062 19s.—*Times*, June 7.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold books and manuscripts from the Meridale and other libraries on June 1, 2, and 3, amongst which were the following: Lemprière's Universal Biography, extra illustrated, 1808, £15 5s. Burton's Arabian Nights, £28 10s. Piranesi, Veduti di Roma, 2 vols., £13 5s. Collection of 5,000 Ex-libris, £11 10s. The Scourge, illustrated by Cruikshank, 11 vols., £11 5s. Ackermann's Microcosm of London, 1808-9, £11. Caricatures by Cruikshank and others (100), £30 10s. Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., £92s. 6d. Crowe and Cavalcaselle's Painting in Italy, 5 vols., £24. Baily's Sporting Magazine, vols. i.-l., £107s. 6d. Redford's Art Sales, 2 vols., £7 10s. Morant's Essex, 2 vols., £10 15s. Blomefield's Norfolk, 5 vols., £10 15s. Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 7 vols., £11. Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici, surreptitious first edition, 1642, £10; the same, genuine first edition, 1643, £5 10s. Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb, 1798, £15. Milton's Poems, 1645, £40 10s. Wordsworth's Evening Walk, 1793; Pedestrian's Tour in the Alps, 1793; and Coleridge's Ode on the Departing Year, 1796, in 1 vol., £31.—*Athenæum*, June 10.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 18.—Sir J. Evans, president, in the chair.—Mr. H. Bolles Bowles was elected a member.—Mr. J. Bearman exhibited a penny of Æthelred II., struck at Thetford, with the crowned bust of the King on the obverse, and a

cross pattée surrounded by four smaller crosses on the reverse, being an unpublished combination; also a penny of the same reign, struck at Barnstaple, of the "Crux" type.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed a small pocket balance of the eighteenth century for weighing guineas and half-guineas.—Mr. G. F. Hill exhibited a photograph of a mass of corroded copper coins of Cyrene, belonging to Mr. G. Armes, of Eastbourne, which is said to have been formerly in the possession of the late Sir Francis Drummond, the Consul-General in Tripoli. This mass of coins weighed over 13 pounds.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on forgeries of coins of Henry I., Eustace, son of Stephen, Henry, Bishop of Winchester, and the Empress Matilda. These coins, which formed two separate series, were shown to have been struck, in part or entirely, from identical dies, and also to have been struck over coins which were not issued till considerably later than the period they purported to represent.—The Rev. R. S. Mylne described two medals of the Academy of St. Luke in Rome, bearing the portraits of Clement XIII. and XIV., specimens of which had been awarded by the Academy to the writer's great-grandfather, Robert Mylne, F.R.S., who was the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, erected in 1760.—The president announced to the meeting that the Council had awarded the society's medal to M. Ernest Babelon, the Keeper of Coins at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.—*Athenæum*, May 27.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 18.—Sir J. Evans, vice-president, in the chair.—Sir F. T. Barry exhibited a number of flint implements and other antiquities found in the Thames near Windsor.—Mr. F. C. Frost exhibited a carved ivory panel of the early part of the fourteenth century, and of English or North French work, with the Betrayal on one side and the Crucifixion on the other.—Mr. W. Gowland read a paper on "The Early Metallurgy of Copper, Tin, and Iron in Europe, as illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Primitive Processes surviving in Japan." The paper was illustrated by diagrams and lantern-slides, and contained a résumé of Mr. Gowland's investigation of the rude metallurgical processes and appliances which still survive in Japan, and the application of the results to the elucidation of the primitive metallurgical arts of Europe.—*Athenæum*, June 3.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—This association met at the rooms in Sackville Street on May 17.—Mr. Compton, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary, announced that the Marquis of Granby had accepted the office of president of the Congress and the Association for the ensuing twelve months.—Two very interesting rubbings of incised designs on the headstone of the piscina in the south wall of the Templars' Chapel at Garway, Ross-on-Wye, were contributed by the Rev. Dr. Minot, the Vicar of Garway. They were discovered late last year on removing plaster. On the left side of the piscina is a fish representing the baptized, and on the right a horned adder representing the unbaptized. In the middle is a cup marked with a triangle, and raised a little

above the top is a cross within a circle; the cup has two rings. Dr. Minot considers this to be emblematical of the exaltation of the consecrated wafer. The second rubbing was of incised work on the inside face of the broken tympanum of the west door of the Templars' Chapel. On the left side is a spear, and near it a ladder; on the right a cup with a cover, and near it a reed and a sponge. In the middle is a Tau cross with a crown over it, three nails, and a sword beneath the arms. These clearly represent the instruments of the Passion and the Crown of Glory. The work is rude in character and of early date, probably pre-Norman.—Mrs. Collier exhibited a rare volume of the early part of the seventeenth century, entitled *A History of the Gospel*, in fine condition, and Mr. Grimsdale photographs of a pair of hand millstones recently dug up in a brick-field near Uxbridge. The stones are 14 inches in diameter, and were found under about 4 feet 6 inches of brick earth.—A paper, contributed by Dr. Russell Forbes on "The Cremating of Cæsar" and the recent "Discoveries in the Forum at Rome," was read, in the author's absence, by Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary.—Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.



ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, general meeting, June 7, Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair.—Chancellor Ferguson read a long and exhaustive paper on "Consistory Courts and Consistory Places." In his preface he dealt with the various kinds of ecclesiastical courts—archiepiscopal, episcopal, archidiaconal, decanal, dean and chapter's, prebendal and manorial courts, and other courts of peculiars. He showed the origin of these courts of peculiars, numbering nearly 300, and pointed out that they were most abundant in the wealthy dioceses of the South of England, but were few in the North, and wholly absent from the four poor Welsh dioceses. He then proceeded to deal separately with each English and Welsh diocese, showing the number of courts having jurisdiction in each, and describing the court places of the episcopal courts. The normal place for these courts is the westernmost bay of the north nave aisle, but there are many exceptions. These courts should be enclosed and furnished with a table and seats for the Registrar and the proctors, and others having business in the courts; while the chancellor should have a chair of state under a canopy, as at Lichfield and Norwich—of these two courts Chancellor Ferguson exhibited photographs, and also of that at Carlisle, where the chancellor has no canopy. Some courts have no furniture whatever, and have been appropriated by deans and chapters as receptacles for coals and ladders and the like. The furniture was generally Jacobean, and so abhorrent to the correct man, who generally restored it out of existence.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne contributed a paper on "Samuel Daniel, the Poet, and Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, his Pupil." A vote of congratulation was passed to the president on his appointment as a trustee of the British Museum.—*Abridged from the Hon. Secretary's Report.*

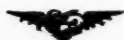
The members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their spring meeting on May 24, in the district surrounding Nailsworth. Over 100 members and associates reached this station from all parts of the county, including the president, Sir John Dorrington, Bart, M.P. The hon. secretary (Rev. W. Bazeley) had arranged a very interesting day's work. The first halt was made to inspect *Calcot Barn*, in the parish of Newington Bagpath, a building 130 feet long, capable of holding 900 loads of corn. Its principal interest, however, lies not in its great size, but in a stone tablet inserted in the wall, bearing an inscription, from which we learn that this barn, which belonged to Kingswood Abbey, was built by Abbot Henry in the time of Edward I. The party next proceeded to *Beverston Church*, where they were welcomed by the Rector (Rev. E. W. Evans). The Church of St. Mary consists of a west tower, a nave 40 feet by 19 feet, a narrow south aisle 6 feet wide and as long as the nave, a north aisle or chapel (known as the Berkeley Chapel), and a chancel 28 feet by 14 feet. The church is said to have been rebuilt in 1361 by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who also restored the castle. *Beverstone Castle* was next examined, in two batches, half of the members lunching first. This fortress appears to have been constructed at two distinct dates: by Maurice de Gaunt, circa 1225, and by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, circa 1356-1361; but there was probably a fortress on the same site before and after the Norman Conquest. The building, when completed, is said to have been quadrangular, with four towers, a barbican, and a surrounding moat, with drawbridge. The great hall, occupying the south side of the quadrangle, seems to have been used as a dwelling until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it is supposed to have been destroyed by fire. The drive was continued, in heavy rain, to *Chavenage House*, which, if not conspicuous for architectural features among "the stately homes of England," has interesting associations, and lies in the parish of Horsley, two miles to the north-west of Tetbury. It affords architectural evidence of having been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and enlarged and altered at the end of the seventeenth and at the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. It was purchased in 1891 by Mr. G. Lowsley Williams, by whose permission the society visited the house. A long ride brought the members to *Avening*. The Church of the Holy Rood is approached from the north by an ancient bridge spanning the Avon, a streamlet which gives its name to the parish. It consists of a nave, with north porch and north aisle, a central tower, with north and south transepts, and a chancel. The north porch is of two dates; the lower part, with its pointed doorway and shallow buttresses, was built in the thirteenth century, and the upper part in the fifteenth century. There is a parvise or priest's chamber in the upper story. The west wall of the church appears to have been rebuilt in the eighteenth century, when the fourteenth-century west door was shortened and blocked up, and a classical west window of two lights was inserted above it. On the south side the two-light windows, one with a cusped

sexfoil head and the other with a quatrefoil head, are Decorated or fourteenth-century; the buttresses and middle windows are a century later. There are traces of a south door which was stopped up when the Perpendicular window was inserted. The Rev. E. W. Edwards, Rector of Avening, welcomed the party, and asked them before entering the church to sing the National Anthem in honour of the Queen, a request which was, of course, complied with. This most interesting fabric is in a dangerous condition, and requires immediate reparation. The Rector, however, has the matter in hand. He informed the society that they did not aim at such a restoration as was carried out in some churches, where very little was left of the old building. The party proceeded (by permission of Mrs. Selby) to the grounds of the New Rectory, to examine dolmens removed there in 1806 from a long barrow in a field near Avening Court. They returned to Nailsworth and (by permission of Miss Tabram) then visited the ancient chapel and the priest's house at the Bannut Tree.—*Communicated by Mr. John E. Pritchard.*

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The spring meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB took place on May 29, when Thornbury and Berkeley were visited. The party, under the presidency of the Bishop of Clifton (Dr. Brownlow), one of the vice-presidents, and including the hon. secretary (Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A.), and a good number of the members, first drove to Thornbury Castle, the seat of Mr. Stafford Howard. Only a small portion is occupied. The building, now largely in ruins, was begun by Edward Duke of Buckingham in the second year of the reign of Henry VIII., in which year he had license to impark 1,000 acres within his lordship of Thornbury. It was doubtless intended that this should be one of the finest seats in the country, but, unfortunately, "Bounteous Buckingham, the mirror of all courtesy," fell by the hand of the executioner on Tower Hill, before the work was anything like completed. The whole of the western front is about 205 feet. Among the most interesting features of the castle are the larger windows on the south side, which are examples of the last and most elaborate style of tracery, adapted to domestic architecture. The bay-windows of the two eastern rooms exhibit a studied dissimilarity of ornaments, each of them very curious. The plan of the lower window has several angular projections, whilst that of the upper one is composed of five circular compartments. The members next inspected the parish church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, which adjoins. This building is largely of late fifteenth-century, but some portions of Transitional-Norman remain in the north and south doorways and the font. There is an interesting monumental brass in the floor of the chancel, to Thomas Tyndall, 1571. The effigy is unfortunately lost, but there is a fine representation of Avic, his wife, appraised in a richly-embossed petticoat, and the epitaph below. The tower is the greatest feature in the building, and bears a close resemblance to that of Gloucester Cathedral and St. Stephen's, Bristol. Its height is 130 feet to the top of the pinnacles, and the date of

building "circa 1540." After luncheon the drive was continued to Berkeley, and the castle was visited by permission of Lord Fitzhardinge. The members approached this glorious stronghold by the bridge spanning the moat, and after passing through the archway into the outer courtyard, and viewing the famous Thorpe's Tower, and the "breach" in the wall made by order of Cromwell, they were conducted by his lordship's steward to the splendid hall, a very lofty apartment, some 62 feet long and 32 feet wide. Here were inspected some interesting portraits, including James, third Earl of Berkeley, Bishop Berkeley, Queen Mary, by Riley; William III., by Riley; George Prince of Denmark, by Lely; Admiral the Hon. Sir G. C. Berkeley, by Gainsborough, and the Prince of Orange, by Wissing and Wych. On the staircase, amongst others, was noticed a small portrait of Henry VIII., by Holbein; one of Admiral, first Lord Howe, by Reynolds, and examples by Hoppner, Holl, and other noted artists. A collection of price-less charters, arranged in cases at the top of the broad staircase, was next examined, and then the members passed through the double drawing-room, hung with choice tapestries, representing "Earth," "Air," and "Sea." This ancestral home also possesses other rare Gobelin and Dutch tapestries, representing the "Battle of Alexandria," and more peaceful landscapes, and these adorn the Royal bed-chambers. Then St. Mary's, the Parish Church, was inspected, under the guidance of the Vicar (the Rev. J. L. Stackhouse). This is considered one of the finest specimens in the county, its notable features being the five-light Early English west window and doorway, and the graceful clustered columns in the nave. There are some interesting effigies of members of the Berkeley family in the nave and in the sepulchral chapel on the south side, and some ancient wall-paintings adorn the walls of the fabric. The church has no tower, but a lofty bell-tower standing in the churchyard at a short distance away was re-erected at the end of last century. After tea the return drive, of nearly twenty miles, was accomplished soon after eight o'clock.—*Communicated by Mr. John E. Pritchard.*



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

*[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]*

PIERS GAVESTON: a Chapter of Early Constitutional History. By Walter Phelps Dodge. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1899. 8vo. Price 12s.

This "chapter," in the hands of Mr. Dodge, makes a satisfactory volume of 250 pages. It is a painstaking and conscientious account of one who was "practically Dictator of England," and supplies a



distinct want in English history. The brief opening section, entitled "State of England on the Death of Edward I.," is decidedly open to criticism, and is not, in our opinion, a sound survey of the general situation, but directly we are embarked on "The Gavestons," which is the title of the second section, all is straightforward impartial work, and is interesting, and in many respects novel right to the close. The appendix of original documents and quotations, which occupies about fifty pages, goes far to prove the somewhat sweeping statement of the preface, that "all possible authorities have been consulted."

The extravagant affection of Edward II. for the graceful young adventurer comes out the more strikingly in this volume, because the writer abstains from all abuse or violent criticism of the King's conduct, and especially because, of his charity, he puts a too favourable construction upon their intimacy, considering it innocent but frivolous. But the intense dislike of the young Queen for Gaveston gives much colour to the generally received supposition. It is astonishing that the Barons were able to keep their indignation within bounds so long as they did, for actually whilst the King was carrying out his marriage arrangements with Isabella of France, for a period of two months, Gaveston was made Guardian of the realm, with authority to issue licenses to elect, to grant royal assents, to make restitution of temporalities, to collate and present to prebends, and to deal with wardships and marriages. Mr. Dodge well sums up the man at the end of the chapter reciting his tragic end—"So died Piers Gaveston, faithful to his King, but faithful to naught else. Forgetful of his station and its duties, execrated by many, he remains, in spite of grievous faults, a fascinating personality. There are few instances in history of such wasted opportunities and talents so misused."

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OLD CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR MAKERS; being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Different Styles of Clocks and Watches of the Past, in England and Abroad, to which is added a List of 8,000 Makers. By F. J. Britten. With 400 illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford, 1899. 8vo., pp. viii, 500. Price 10s. net.

The title gives a fair description of the contents of this useful volume. Mr. Britten, who is the secretary of the Horological Institute, has ransacked most sources of information, with the result that his book is full of varied learning on a subject which is attractive to very many readers and students. The whole history of horology is outlined in a thoroughly readable manner. Many interesting specimens of sundials, water and weight clocks, are described and pictured. The history of small clocks and watches from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century is fully treated, and the numerous illustrations—mostly photographed from specimens in celebrated collections—show every variety of case and shape. The sections on French clocks, "Grandfather" clocks, bracket and pedestal clocks, are done with equal care and fulness of illustration. Many of the examples throughout the volume are taken from the

Soltykoff and Schloss collections. A very valuable feature of the book is a list of 8,000 old makers, with notes and comments, which must have cost the author a great amount of labour and research. There is an adequate index, but a table of contents and list of the illustrations are lacking. The whole volume is handsomely produced, and provides a feast of good things for the amateur of matters quaint and curious, as well as a comprehensive guide for the student of horology.

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THE BOOK OF DENE, DEANE, ADEANE: a Genealogical History, by Mary Deane. Illustrated. London: Elliot Stock, 1899. Pp. xi, 143. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This contribution to the list of family histories and pedigrees claims to derive the descent of the family of Dene from Robertus de Dena, *pincerna* (butler) to Edward the Confessor, and a Norman noble, and to show a possible identity of about thirty families of Dene, Deane and Adeane in England, Ireland and America.

The names Dane, Dena, Dene, occur as Saxon tenants of the time of Edward the Confessor in Domesday Book. A nameless *pincerna* is a tenant-in-chief, and another an under-tenant at the time of the Survey.

But this name of obvious Scandinavian origin and meaning has nothing to do with the history, if we are to take Robertus de Dena as the founder of the family. His name is plainly a local name. Dean is a place-name in Hants, Northants, Oxon, Roxburgh, Yorkshire, and other counties. It comes from the Celtic *den* (a valley), *denau* (hollows), and was Saxonized into *denu* (a wooded valley).

There is no commune in Normandy of that name, so that it may be inferred that a Norman noble at the Court of Edward, with a territorial English name, had probably received a grant of land from the King.

At any rate we find sure ground in the fact that Amfridus or Anfridus de Dene is mentioned eight times in the *Rotuli Oblatis et Finibus* of King John, A.D. 1201 to 1216, also Henricus de la Dene (Southants) 1207, and Willielmus de Dene (Somerset), 1205.

The surname of Adeane is of later date, and comes from Attedeane, like Attwater, Attwood, Attwell, etc., implying residence, perhaps, rather than possession.

The author takes no notice of the Scottish Deanes.

There is one drawback to the work which might with advantage be remedied in a future edition. The authorities for the historical statements are not indicated in the shape of footnotes.

It is possible that the "Badge of Dene" (the raven) may have come down as a traditional connection with the royal race of Denmark, but surely "Ralph" has nothing to do with raven, seeing that it is the English form of *Hrólfr*, a contraction of the Old Norse *Hróðólfr*, a proper name. Huginn also (not Hugin) was the wise raven of Odin, and the Norse *Hrafn*, Danish *ravn* (not *vafan*) Anglo-Saxon *hrafen*, was a common Scandinavian proper name.

The book exhibits proof of immense labour and

research, "a labour of love," evidently, on the part of the author and her learned father.

It is beautifully printed on hand-made paper, and tastefully bound.

HENRY BARBER.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM: a Description of its Fabric, and a Brief History of the Episcopal See. By J. E. Bygate, A.R.C.A. With forty-five illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1899. Price 1s. 6d.

This is the latest volume in Messrs. Bell's excellent and useful "Cathedral Series." In paper, print, illustration, binding, and, above all, dimension, nothing is left to be desired. With the advent of this useful series, the miserable apologies called "guides to the most interesting places" proffered at the railway bookstall or by the local bookseller will be entirely done away. To the traveller, holiday-maker, archæologist, or whatever he be, these guides will be a *real boon*.

In the volume before us the author, Mr. J. E. Bygate, informs us, in his preface, that the information he gives is first-hand, as he has done the work apportioned to him as much as possible from personal acquaintance with the great minster of the North—"half church of God, half fort against the Scot"—and it need hardly be added that the task he set himself has been done well. On pages 69 and 70 we have the usual dissertation on the whereabouts of the body of St. Cuthbert, and the custody of the secret of its real abiding-place—the place where none may know,

"Save of his holiest servants three,  
Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,  
Who share that wondrous grace."

Sir Walter Scott places the tradition of the knowledge of the place of burial in the hands apparently of the Benedictines, but our author designates them as "Catholic Bishops of the Northern Province." From the present writer's knowledge, Sir Walter is nearer the mark than Mr. Bygate. The secret, if secret it be, is reposed in the hands of three members of the English Congregation of St. Benedict, who, if the test came, would perhaps have a difficulty in locating the spot, as traditions are very apt to get vague and valueless. The writer once heard a tradition that one of the holders, taxed with the possession of the secret, declared he was unacquainted with the locality of the burial-place of the saint.

One fails to see the object in keeping the secret nowadays, when its disclosure would be to the general advantage of all, and to the Catholics especially, who, if they did not actually have the relics handed over to them, which would probably be the case, would have the usufruct of them, as they have of those of St. Edward at Westminster. The controversy anent the relics of the chief English saints is both curious and interesting—those of St. Dunstan, St. Edmund, St. Alban, for instance—in the face of which the question naturally arises, Are the relics enclosed at Westminster truly those of St. Edward? At the dissolution of that house, the saint's remains were disenshrined and buried

in the slype, and again exhumed by the monks who came in with Mary. It is possible some accurate knowledge of the exact place of burial was kept; but what guarantee have we that—as in the case of St. Cuthbert—another body, similarly draped in its old attire, was not substituted? *Antiquary* readers may be interested in knowing that a considerable piece of the chasuble of St. Cuthbert is enshrined in the Anglican Church of St. Cuthbert, Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court.

The author should have added that the Black (silver) Rood of Scotland (p. 49) gained its name and colour from the smoke of the votive tapers burning before it. Altogether, this is one of the best of the series, a really excellent *handbook*, concluding with a useful history of the see under its various Bishops, and a reproduction of the original rough draft of the settlement of the see by Bluff King Hal at his Reformation. The illustrations are good in every instance. We are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers for the use of the picture on the next page. A capital ground-plan is appended, but, alas! no index, a *sine quâ non* in a book of this kind.

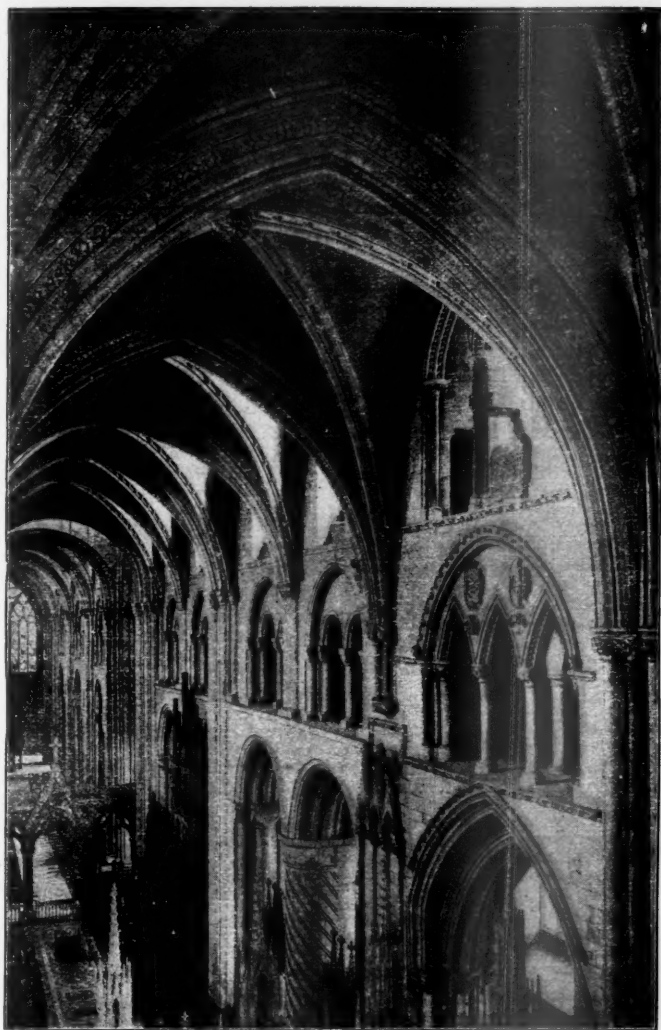
H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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THE HOME OF THE EDDIC POEMS, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HELGI-LAYS. By Sophus Bugge. Revised edition, with a new Introduction concerning Old Norse Mythology, by the Author. Translated from the Norwegian by William Henry Schofield. The Grimm Library. London: D. Nutt, 1899. Half-buckram, 8vo., pp. lxxix, 408. Price 12s. net.

This latest addition to the valuable Grimm Library is a translation of the second series of Professor Bugge's *Studies on the Origin of the Scandinavian Stories of Gods and Heroes*, of which the first series appeared at Christiania in 1881-89. In the latter the author's main contention was that the most important of the Old Norse myths—such, for example, as those of Baldr and Loki, and of the ash Yggdrasil—are preserved in a form not older than the Viking era, and that their shaping by Scandinavian mythological poets was profoundly influenced by foreign conceptions, especially by the Christian ideas with which the Northern poets came in contact in the British Isles. "In the ninth and tenth centuries," says the Professor, "before the German races had settled along the Baltic, it was only a very inconsiderable stream of culture that reached Norway overland by way of Denmark. Norwegians and Icelanders received at that time intellectual impulses, across the water, from Western peoples who had long been cultivated and Christian. It was in this way that their chieftains and poets became familiar with the thoughts that governed men in the early Middle Ages."

The second series of Professor Bugge's *Studies*, of which this volume is a translation, maintains that the same Christian influence is to be traced in the Eddic poems, which contain the earliest forms of the most important Old Norse myths. These Eddic lays, which are preserved in Icelandic manuscripts, of which the oldest, dating from the thirteenth century, are only copies of earlier codices, are



DURHAM CATHEDRAL: TRIFORM OF NAVE AND CHOIR, SHOWING JUNCTION OF OLD AND NEW WORK.

mostly of the tenth century, and some are still later. Professor Bugge's thesis is that these poems were composed by Norsemen "after their authors had become profoundly affected by impressions, conceptions, and stories, or poems, from the British Isles"; and not only so, but that the great majority, including the oldest, were actually composed in our isles, for the most part in Northern England. The *Studies* which compose this volume illustrate and

enforce this contention, and also trace other influences affecting the composition of the Eddic lays with a wealth of learning and research. The translation appears to be admirably done, and the whole volume is a solid and valuable addition to the literature of scientific folk-lore.

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We have received a copy of the *Catalogue of the Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in the Museum*,

*Tullie House, Carlisle*, by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., which has been reprinted from the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*. The Carlisle collection is well known to be one of the finest in England, and Mr. Haverfield's capital catalogue, with its numerous and excellent illustrations, should be in the hands of all archaeologists. Sixpence is the price of the pamphlet, which is published by T. Wilson, 28, Highgate, Kendal, for the Carlisle Public Library and Museum Committee.



## Correspondence.

### BEVERLEY MINSTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

YOUR reviewer is in error [*ante*, p. 157] in supposing that no ground-plan of Beverley Minster had been published previous to that in the work noticed in the *May Antiquary*. In the *Architectural Review* for April, 1898, there is a really valuable plan on a large scale, showing the curious irregularity in planning, and furnished with a scale of feet. This is in illustration of Mr. John Bilson's articles on the Minster, valuable in themselves, and containing the best, almost the only, illustrations of this church since the publication of Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*.

Beverley Minster, being neither cathedral nor abbey, has escaped inclusion in the various series hitherto published, and it was a happy thought of Messrs. Bell and Sons to give us the little volume just noticed. Is it too much to hope that the editor of the *Builder* will follow the example just set and add it to his most useful and beautiful series of plans and drawings of cathedrals and abbeys?

ALFRED HARVEY.

Westbury-on-Teym,  
May 15, 1899.

### SILCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. Henry Harrison's letter in your May number is not convincing. The name "Silchester" is clearly an Anglo-Saxon name for this city, and it would appear reasonable that the way to get at the true meaning of this Anglo-Saxon name is, What does *sil* or *sel* mean in Anglo-Saxon? Nobody doubts that *Chester* or *Cester* means *Castrum*, where it is single, as here. There is, however, one instance (in Antonine's 2nd *Iter.*) of *Castra* in "Castra Exploratorum," meaning Old and New Carlisle. I will not venture any guess as to the meaning of *sil* in Saxon; even Taylor does not give any; nor can I see any connection between *sil* or *sel* and *Calleva*, which is quite a distinct place from Silchester; but I do think there can be no doubt that the Roman name of Silchester was *Arda-Oneon*, No. 46 in the Ravenna list; whence "Oneon

pennses" and "Oneon's hole" in the wall of Silchester. And if we take the contiguous names from this list, we shall find that not only Speen, but a large number of the names of other places are taken from these Roman names, *e.g.*, 28, *Tudertæ* (Tadley); 29, *Londimæ* (Little London); 30, *Canea* (Candover); 33, *Morionium* (Morested); 34, *Bolue-lanum* (Beaulieu); 48, *Ibernæ* (Ibsley); 45, *Armæ* (Armsted, Hampsted); 46, *Arda-Oneon* (Silchester); 47, *Ravimagum* (Ramsbury, formerly Ravensbury); 48, *Regentium* (Rege, Ridge, Rudge); 49, *Leucomoga* (Laycock); 50, *Cemetizeo* (Chepstow). These are along the Roman way from Speen to Caerleon (*Iter.* XIV. of Antoninus). Others may be added: 70, *Corinum Dabonorum* (Cirencester); 72, *Andersium* (Andover); 75, *Lemanæ* (Limne); 83, *Alauna* (Alcester); 94, *Derbentium* (West Derby); 99, *Lectocetum* (Litchfield); 103, *Londinium Augusta* (London City); 106, *Colonia* (Colchester); 117, *Mantium* (Manchester); 144, *Cataractonion* (Catterick), and many others.

In fact, the greater number of the first 160 names in this list can be identified.

H. F. NAPPER.

### SILCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In reverting to the derivation of the above name, allow me to suggest that probably Messrs. Davis and Harrison are both wrong respecting the derivation of the word *sil*, which appears to me to be only a slight corruption of the Anglo-Saxon word *sæl*, meaning good, pre-eminent, great. (See Hall's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 1898, p. 264.) This prefix is seen in the word "Selhurst," formerly a large heathy common near Croydon, which would mean the great copse, from *sel* and *hyst*=a copse or brushwood. Again, the word is found in Selsey, or Anglo-Saxon *sel* and *ieg* (pronounced "ey"), an island, meaning the great island. This place, which is now a peninsula, was formerly twice its present size, and even yet comprises 3,500 acres.

The only words which I can find in my Welsh Dictionary relating to "wood" are "coed"=wood, trees; and "celyt"=covert, shelter; but as these words are pronounced "koed" and "kelt," it would hardly have seemed feasible that the Saxons changed the hard "c" into a sibilant in order to give to the place the meaning of the word "Woodchester."

The Anglo-Saxon word for hall or dwelling is *sele*, which appears to have been pronounced "se-le," as seen in the word "selegyst"="hall-guest."

GEORGE GIBBONS.

Tilford, Farnham,  
June 7, 1899.

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